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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

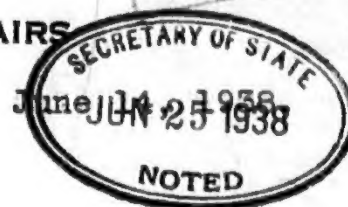
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

1938 JUN 27 AM 9 41

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

JUN 14 1938

MR. WELLES



8656.01
Mr. Welles:
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Although the question is not asked as frequently as before, we continue to receive letters from time to time inquiring whether this Government has recognized the Italian subjugation of Ethiopia or whether we acknowledge the King of Italy to be also "Emperor of Ethiopia". To inquiries of this kind we have replied to the effect that this Government "has not had occasion expressly to define its position with respect to Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia". Such a statement, however, which was designed to apply to the situation immediately after the Italian conquest, now seems to be rather evasive and out-of-date in view of the several occasions recently on which our foreign policy has been publicly defined.

I should like to suggest a change, therefore, in the wording of our replies on the subject of Ethiopia. Perhaps something along the following lines might serve.

"In reply to your inquiry, I may say that this Government has taken no action to recognize Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia. There is enclosed, as of possible interest to you in this connection, a copy of a statement made by the Secretary of State on July 16, 1937, setting forth the fundamental principles of the Government's international policy."

If

865D.01/527

FILED

JUL 14 1938

If the above meets with your approval, we shall make use of this formula in answering future inquiries.


Wallace Murray


NE HSV/EG

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE JULY 16, 1937

I have been receiving from many sources inquiries and suggestions arising out of disturbed situations in various parts of the world.

Unquestionably there are in a number of regions tensions and strains which on their face involve only countries that are near neighbors but which in ultimate analysis are of inevitable concern to the whole world. Any situation in which armed hostilities are in progress or are threatened is a situation wherein rights and interests of all nations either are or may be seriously affected. There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country. I therefore feel warranted in making—in fact, I feel it a duty to make—a statement of this Government's position in regard to international problems and situations with respect to which this country feels deep concern.

This country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace. We advocate national and international self-restraint. We advocate abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations. We advocate adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement. We advocate faithful observance of international agreements. Upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaties, we believe in modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation. We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established obligations. We stand for revitalizing and strengthening of international law. We advocate steps toward promotion of economic security and stability the world over. We advocate lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade. We seek effective equality of commercial opportunity and we urge upon all nations application of the principle of equality of treatment. We believe in limitation and reduction of armament. Realizing the necessity for maintaining armed forces adequate for national security, we are prepared to reduce or to increase our own armed forces in proportion to reductions or increases made by other countries. We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments but we believe in cooperative effort by peaceful and practicable means in support of the principles hereinbefore stated.



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LONDON, July 6, 1938.



Dear Wallace:

I have your letter of June 18, pointing out the discrepancy between Mr. Jay Walker's reports from confidential British sources of native resistance in Ethiopia and the British Government's rather sanguine statements in the House of Commons regarding the extent of Italian control in that country. You enquire whether the Embassy has any comments to make.

I think the simplest and certainly most obvious explanation is that the British Government is very anxious to straighten out its differences with Italy and has frequently stated that the only thing which is holding up the putting into effect of the Anglo-Italian Agreement is the withdrawal of Italian volunteers and certain other matters relating to Spain. This is a sufficiently complicated question and the British Government is naturally anxious that no other matters should be injected into

Anglo

Wallace Murray, Esq.,

Department of State,

Washington, D.C.

365D.01/528

7/12/38
741.65

Anglo-Italian relations which would make a settlement more difficult. You will recall that the steps taken by the British at Geneva toward the recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia was sine qua non of Italian agreement.

Sincerely yours,

Herschell Johnson



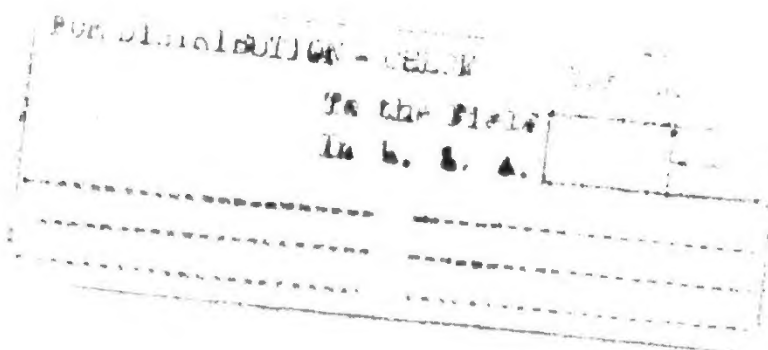
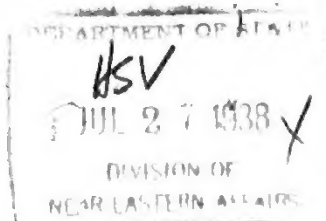
LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capetown, Union of South Africa.

NO: 220

July 7, 1938.

Subject: Press Rumors of Recognition of Italian
Conquest of Abyssinia.



[Signature]
The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that several South African newspapers have recently published reports to the effect that the Union Government is contemplating in the near future formal recognition of the Italian conquest of Abyssinia. It is thought possible that these reports may have been republished by the American press.

A spokesman of the Department of External Affairs

has

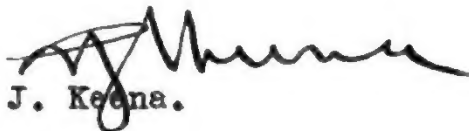
6653.01/529

FILE

JUL 11 1938

has informed the Legation that there is no foundation for these reports at the present time. It is considered likely that the question of recognition will come up for decision at a fairly early date but it is improbable that it will receive the attention of the Cabinet before the Government meets in Capetown for the opening of Parliament on July 22, 1938.

Respectfully yours,


L. J. Keena.

714. X

LJK/p

In quintuplicate to the Dept.
Copy to the American Embassy,
London.



RECEIVED
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1938 AUG 2 PM 2 50

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YE
~~XXXX~~

AMERICAN EMBASSY

ROME, July 22, 1938.

No. 1016

Subject: Recognition of the Ethiopian
Conquest by Portugal.

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
File
JH
AUG 4 1938
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Copy in Eu - JH

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
X HSL
AUG 7 1938
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

865D.01/530

Handwritten: JLB
The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to previous despatches concerning recognition by various countries of the Ethiopian conquest and to report that the Italian press of July 21 carried an official communiqué to the effect that on July 20 Count Ciano received the Portuguese Minister to Italy, Signor José Lobo d'Avila Lima, who informed Count Ciano that

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Vertical stamp: FILED

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that his Government now considered him as accredited to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia". Slightly more publicity was given to this action by Portugal than has accompanied recent acts of recognition by other governments.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:



Samuel Reber
Second Secretary of Embassy

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 882.00 General Conditions/14 FOR #200

FROM Liberia (Walton) DATED July 11, 1938
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: Secretary of State Hull's position against the
recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.
Quotes portion of press item praising Secretary Hull.

lec

865D.01 / 531

1.

I. INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL

1. "Praise for Cordell Hull"

Secretary of State Hull's implacable position against the recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia is favorably commented upon in the "Weekly Mirror" of June 17, 1938, published at Monrovia, and faithfully reflects the sentiments of the Liberian people. Under the caption "Praise for Cordell Hull" the editorial states:

"May we avail ourselves of the opportunity to extend our profoundest congratulation and appreciation to Secretary of State Cordell Hull for refusing to condone the attitude of England and France by bowing to the feet of the aggressor nation. Surely, Mussolini knew their inner characteristics when he said the very day he invaded Ethiopia, 'I refuse to believe that either England or France will shed a drop of blood for Ethiopians.' Not only did they do as he predicted, but they have done the paradoxical thing in leading the way to what they had originally advocated not to do. There goes the hypocrisy of the so-called criteria of justice. We seriously admonish all members of our race throughout the world to rise from their state of lethargy and unite in one purpose and one objective. Not until extraordinary efforts are taken towards that end will we obtain the kind of respect and justice that we rightfully deserve."

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.3365/18 FOR 1083

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED July 29, 1938
~~XXX~~ NAME 1-1137 ***

REGARDING:

Appointment of Dr. Grunwaldt Cuestas as Uruguayan Minister to Italy has been given much publicity due to the fact that from the first hour of the Fascist Revolution he showed sympathy with the present Regime and has received high decorations from the Italian Government, particularly the Commemorative Medal of the March on Rome.

McC

865D.01 / 532

5652.01

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.7565/3 FOR #1025

FROM Italy (Reed) DATED July 29, 1938

TO XXI NAME I-1157 070

REGARDING:

Recognition of Italian Empire extended by Iran with the
presentation of credentials by the new Minister of Iran,
Adle.

MoC

8657.01/533

533

55201

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 853.00 P.R./128 FOR #386

FROM Portugal (Fernald) DATED July 27, 1938
TO NAME 1-1187 ***

REGARDING: Portuguese Minister to the Quirinal, Dr. Jose Lobo de Avila Lima, on July 20th, informed the Italian Foreign Minister that he was accredited as Minister to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia".

Portugal and Italy. Recognition of Empire. Gift to
Princess. Forest Study. Cardinal in Rome.

On July 20th, the Portuguese Minister to the Quirinal, Dr. Jose Lobo de Avila Lima, informed the Italian Foreign Minister that he was accredited as Minister to "the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia".

865D.01/534

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 711.652/163 FOR Communication
FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Dec.20,1937
TO NAME 1-1137 ***

REGARDING: Recognition of Italian Empire. Of opinion that there is only one way to break through the hardening process in Italy and that is to recognize the Empire.

8654.01

865D.01/536

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/633 FOR MEMORANDUM

FROM State Department
Undersecretary (Welles) DATED April 20, 1938

MA

NAME

1-1187

...

REGARDING:

Conversation with the French Ambassador --.
Inquired if the U. S. intended recognition of the
Italian Ethiopian conquest.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.6560m/6 FOR #234 Dip.

FROM Lithuania (Noren) DATED Sept. 2, 1938
TO NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING:

New Italian Minister to Lithuania is representative
of "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia".

eng

265D.01/537

Legation of the
United States of America
Kaunas, Lithuania
September 2, 1938

No. 234 (Diplomatic)

SUBJECT: New Italian Minister to Lithuania

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the newly accredited Italian Minister to Lithuania, the Baron Giovanni di Giura, who succeeds Mr. Francesco Frassonzi lately transferred to Prague, arrived in Kaunas on August 31 and to enclose a translation of an article on Baron di Giura which was published in the September first issue of the semi-official LITVISHKI BIRNIS.

This

This article is said to be the most friendly article on an Italian Minister ever published in Lithuania. It will be noted that in the ninth paragraph of the article the new Minister is referred to as the envoy of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

No announcement of the date for presentation of credentials has as yet been made. When more complete information regarding Baron di Giura becomes available a biographic form will be forwarded to the Department.

Respectfully yours,

Owen J.C. Noren

Enclosure:

Translation of article from
LITHUANIAN PRESS of September 1,
1938.

701
30/bew

To the Department in quintuplicate
Copy to Embassy at Rome
Copy to Legation at Riga
Copy to Legation at Tallinn

Enclosure to Despatch No. (Diplomatic), dated September 2, 1933, from the American Legation at Kaunas, Lithuania, on the subject of New Italian Minister to Lithuania.

PERSON: "Lietuvos Aidas"
(Nationalist)
Kaunas, September 1, 1933.

(Full Translation)

BARON GIOVANNI DI GIURA, NEW ITALIAN MINISTER TO
LITHUANIA

The new Italian Minister was born in Rome in 1883. In 1913, after completing the law course in the Rome University, he entered the Diplomatic Service.

His first post was London, then The Hague, Washington, Mexico, Peking and Tokio.

In 1927 Baron di Giura was First Secretary in the Norwegian capital. He was recalled to Rome in 1929 and in 1932 was assigned to Ankara where he stayed until 1933.

From Ankara Baron di Giura again returned to Rome and was appointed Chief of the Historical Diplomatic Section and later was also appointed Vice Director of the General Department. Among many Italian and foreign decorations Baron di Giura has both gold and silver medals for his exceptional services to Italian agriculture. This is of exceptional interest to us as Lithuania is an agricultural country. Baron di Giura is not only a capable diplomat and author, but also an efficient farmer.

It affords us pleasure to note that Baron di Giura frequently recalls with pleasure his friendship towards Lithuania.

As an expert on history, Baron di Giura turned his attention towards Lithuania a long time ago. Upon becoming acquainted with Lithuania, he commented on the high value of the Lithuanian language and our great treasures of rustic art.

With the full sensitiveness of his Italian heart he deeply felt the reverses of our country and its loss of independence, when even the name of Lithuania was erased from the political map of Europe.

When the first Lithuanian delegates arrived in Rome in 1918-1920, to declare the restoration of the independence of Lithuania, although still officially unrecognized, they found in Baron di Giura a person who fully understood the rights of the Lithuanians to independence and the aims of our delegates.

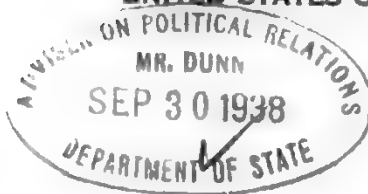
We felicitate Baron di Giura, not only as the Envoy of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, but also as an old friend of Lithuania who showed his sympathies to our country at a time when Lithuania had few friends and when even fewer, with the exception of Lithuanians themselves, believed in the future of Lithuania.

We most sincerely wish that His Excellency Baron di Giura's mission in Lithuania will yield the best results in the development of the relations between the two countries.

J. H. H.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

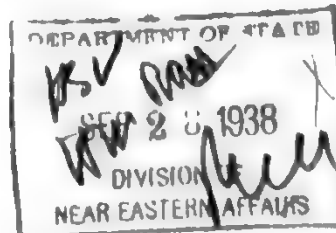
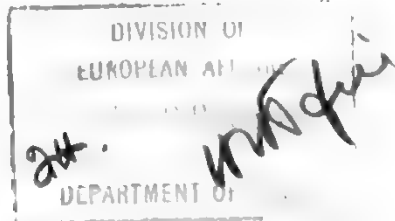


AMERICAN EMBASSY

No. 1083

ROME, September 16, 1938.

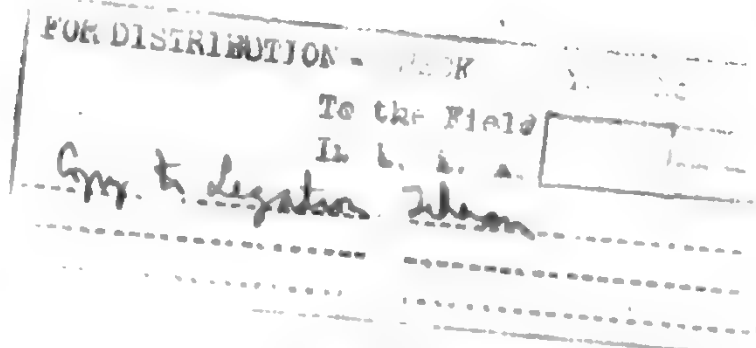
Subject: Recognition by Afghanistan of the Ethiopian Conquest.



RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1938 SEP 27 PM 2 09

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS



865D.01/538

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Copy Transmitted by The
Commercial Office (A-M, N)
To *Lebanon*

9/30/38
C/3

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's previous despatches concerning the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, I have the honor to inform the Department that an official communique published in this morning's press reports that Abdul Samad, the Minister of Afghanistan in Rome, informed Count Ciano yesterday that his Government considered him as accredited to the "King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Respectfully yours,

William Phillips
William Phillips.

N-B

CT 3-1938

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865d.00/38 FOR despatch #157

FROM Aden (Chiparfield) DATED Sep. 6, 1938

TO NAME 1-1187 ...

REGARDING: Administration of the Duke of Aosta as Viceroy of Ethiopia.

Advises that the- realizes that severe oppression of the natives has only aggravated many of their present troubles. It is rumored in Addis Ababa that the bomb which wounded Graziani was thrown by an Italian and not a native.

n-b

865D.01/539

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1938 SEP 28 PM 3 14

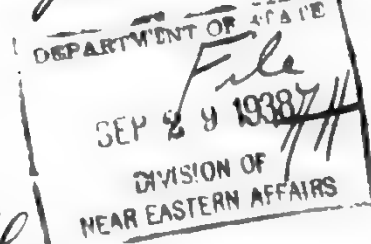
May 23, 1940

October 12 1938.

1546 Bryan Ave. S. W.
Canton, Ohio

September 28, 1938

Division of
Communications
and Records
Department of State
Washington D. C. 10/5/38
10/6/38



Honorable Sec. of State Cordell Hull

I am writing you this letter to find out the answers to the question that came up in class at M. W. Winley High School. The teacher told me to write to you & find out the answers from you & tell them in class.

I want to know if the League of Nations recognized the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy and if the U.S. is one of the countries that also recognized the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy also what countries have recognized the conquest of Ethiopia & what countries have not recognized the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy.

Sincerely Yours
Miguel Perez

865D.01154D

N/C

October 12 1938.

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/540

My dear Mr. Perez:

The Department has received your letter of September 28, 1938, requesting certain information with regard to Ethiopia.

This Government has had no occasion expressly to define its position with respect to Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia. There is enclosed, as of possible interest to you in this connection, a copy of a statement made by the Secretary of State on July 16, 1937, setting forth the fundamental principles of the Government's international policy.

The question of the consequences arising out of the existing situation in Ethiopia was discussed in the Council of the League of Nations on May 12, 1938. In case there is not available for your use a publication containing the minutes of the Council on that date, you may wish to address a communication to the Columbia University Press, New York, New York, which is the authorized agency in the United States

Mr. Manuel Perez,

1546 Bryan Avenue, Southwest,
Canton, Ohio.

865D.01/540

States for the distribution of publications of the League of Nations.

Concerning the countries which have recognized Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia, a communiqué published in the Informazione Diplomatica on January 5, 1938, stated that de jure recognition of such claims had been accorded formally by the following states: Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Spain, Japan, Manchukuo, the Yemen, and Poland. To this list were added the names of certain other countries which had accredited their representatives in Rome in the name of "His Majesty the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia," as follows: Chile, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Ireland. It was also stated in the communiqué that the de facto exercise of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia had been recognized by the following countries: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Iran, Peru, and Haiti.

Information which has reached the Department since the publication of the communiqué of January 5, 1938, indicates that several other countries in addition to those named in the communiqué have also signified their assent, either express or implied, to a change in the international
status

status of Ethiopia.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Paul H. Alling,
Acting Chief,
Division of Near Eastern Affairs

Enclosure:

"Fundamental Principles of
International Policy",
July 16, 1937.

✓
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12/1938.

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RECEIVED
UNITED STATES INFORMATION
SERVICE

COMMERCIAL BLDG
14TH AND G STREETS, NW.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS 28, 1938

865D.01/541

The attached communication, under date of
September 26, 1938, from
Mr. D. Nygard,
Scott Stamp & Coin Company,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.

requesting information in regard to
what countries have recognized Ethiopia
as a part of the Italian Kingdom to date.

is referred to
Department of State.

for such action as may be necessary.

has

been notified of this

written

DO NOT WRITE

refer

Remarks:

Harriet Root
Harriet Root, Chief

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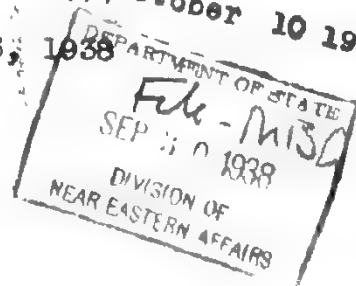
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by U. S. Information Service

SEP 27 1938

September 26, 1938

*Ans'd. 10/3/38
NF MPB of SC.*

October 10 1938.



U. S. Information Service
Commercial National Bank Building
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please list for me the countries which
have recognized Ethiopia as part of the Italian Kingdom
to date?

I shall appreciate your courtesy, and a self-
addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

D. NYGARD

OCT 12 1938

FILED

865D.01/541

October 19 1938.

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/541

My dear Mr. Nygard:

The Department has received, by reference from the United States Information Service, your letter of September 26, 1938, requesting a list of the countries which have recognized Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia.

According to an Italian official communiqué published in the Informazione Diplomatica on January 5, 1938, de jure recognition of Italian claims in Ethiopia had been accorded formally by the following states: Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Spain (presumably the Franco faction), Japan, Manchukuo, the Yemen, and Poland.

To this list were added the names of certain other countries which had accredited their representatives in Rome in the name of "His Majesty the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia," as follows: Chile, Panama, Guatemala, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Ireland.

The

Mr. D. Nygard,
Scott Stamp and Coin Company,
1 West 47th Street,
New York, New York.

865D.01/541

The Italian communiqué also stated that the de facto exercise of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia had been recognized by the following countries: Great Britain, France, Belgium, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Iran, Peru, and Haiti.

Information which has reached the Department since the publication of the Italian communiqué of January 5, 1938, indicates that in addition to those countries named in the communiqué, the following have also signified their assent, either express or implied, to a change in the international status of Ethiopia: Brazil, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, El Salvador, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal, ~~and~~ the Vatican, Afghanistan, Estonia, and Uruguay.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Paul H. Alling
Acting Chief
Division of Near Eastern Affairs

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HE:MBG/OC

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gmh.

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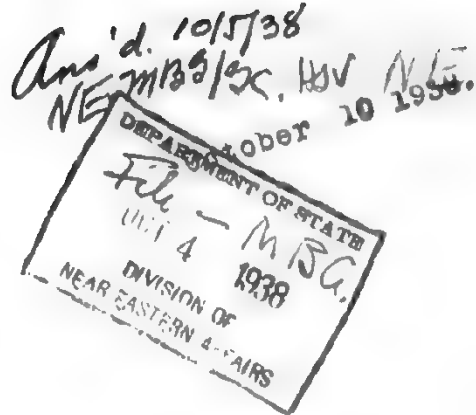
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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

M. M. CULLOM, M. D.

1119-1123 BENNIE-DILLON BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENN.

October 1, 1938



1938 OCT 3 AM 9 Secretary Cordell Hull,
Washington, D. C.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

air
My dear Mr. Secretary:

There is no estimating the service that Premier Mussolini has done mankind. There is only one way to express it. He snatched them back from the jaws of hell after they stood on the very brink looking into its horrid fires. Life would not have been worth living when millions were being destroyed and all peoples involved would have been looking anxiously into the skies expecting death to rain upon them at any time.

Of course the great statesmen like Chamberlain, Deladier and our own President Roosevelt and yourself did what they could and made Mussolini's task easier, but Mussolini actually did the work. He didn't have to do it and nobody expected that he would do it, but he showed the supreme greatness which he has steadily disclosed in his upward march in leading Italy from the depths.

Now let me beg of you to respond to the first generous impulses which are nearly always the best. Show the generosity and greatness of your great soul. Recognize the conquest of Ethiopia. It is an accomplished fact. If you have not already done so, read Webb Miller's "I Found No Peace." It entirely changed my view point of the Ethiopian

865D.01/542

FILED

M. M. CULLOM, M.D.

1119-1123 BENNE-DILLON BUILDING

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Secretary Cordell Hull-2-October 1, 1938

campaign. He showed the population of Ethiopia were living in a state of degradation. Almost the entire population were slaves. They lived in the most unspeakable squalor and filth. They were swarming with flies and vermin. He showed further that there are millions of acres of fertile land on a high plateau up five thousand feet which would be a paradise for the industrious Italian peasant and which is going to waste under the native Ethiopian whom he describes as lower in the scale than the North American Indian. They won't work unless they are made to.

The entry of the Italians would greatly raise the standards of living in that benighted country and would help put Italy on its feet which is something that will benefit us all.

Think what civilization owes to beautiful Italy! Art, music, law, literature, transportation! Think how poor we would have been if Horace, Virgil, the other writers and patrons had not taken up the torch! The restoration of Italy's ancient prosperity would benefit the whole world. Lend him the money to develop Ethiopia. A loan of a few hundred millions is better than building battleships.

With best wishes for you along your path of expanding greatness, I am

Yours sincerely,

M. M. Cullom

October 10 1938.

In reply refer to
NE 868D.01/542

My dear Dr. Cullom:

The Department has received your letter of October 1, 1938, in which you discuss the question of the recognition of Italy's claims in Ethiopia. You may be assured that the problems growing out of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia will continue to receive the Department's earnest attention.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Paul H. Alling
Acting Chief
Division of Near Eastern Affairs

M. M. Cullom, M. D.,

1119-1123 Bennie-Dillon Building,

Nashville, Tennessee.

✓
CR
OCT 10 1938

HSV NE: MDO/CO

MISG

Em
JmH. HCF

PA-D
[Handwritten signature]

865D.01/542

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 740.00/485 FOR Tel. #283, 1 p.m.

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Oct. 5, 1938
TO NAME 1-1197 ***

REGARDING: Decision of the French Government to recognize
the Italian Empire has been given great
prominence in the morning press.

mb

865D.01 / 543

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 740.00/487 FOR Tel. #286, 5 p.m.

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Oct. 6, 1938
TO _____ NAME _____ 1-1157 ***

REGARDING: Refusal of British Government to accede to the Italian Government's request that it accord recognition of the Ethiopian "empire". Italian Government's attempt to set a time limit within which recognition should be announced appears to have created some irritation.

mb

865D.01/ 544

544

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/639 FOR Tel#288 10 a.m.

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Oct. 7, 1938

TH

NAME

1-1127

REGARDING:

Italo-British accord of April 14, 1938 to be expedited
upon the convening of Parliament on November 1st.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865d.014/6 FOR Memorandum

FROM State Department (Villard) DATED Sept. 27, 1938
TO Near Eastern Division NAME 1-1197 ***

REGARDING: Mail for Ethiopia.

Inquiry of Mr. Webber of Post Office Department whether - should
carry the designation "Italian East Africa".

865d.01/546

546

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/655 FOR Tel. 1276- 9am

FROM Great Britain (Kennedy) DATED Nov. 3, 1938
TO NAME 1-1137 ...

REGARDING:

Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia. Statement of Mr. Chamberlain that only two countries in Europe, namely Great Britain and Soviet Russia, were at present confined to de facto recognition, and that Great Britain now proposed to follow the example of France and accredit its Ambassador, Lord Perth, to King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia.

EDA

GRAY

LONDON

Dated November 3, 1938

Received 9:10 a.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

1276, November 3, 9 a.m.

The House of Commons last night by a vote of 345 to 138 approved the Government's motion "that this House welcomes the intention of His Majesty's Government to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force".

In his statement in support of the motion Mr. Chamberlain held that the condition precedent for putting the agreement into effect, namely that Spain should cease to be a menace to the peace of Europe, had been fulfilled; that he had received from Mussolini assurances that the remaining Italian forces would be withdrawn when the non-intervention agreement came into force and that no further troops would be sent to Spain; that these undertakings were a substantial earnest of the good intentions of the Italian Government; that at Munich both Hitler and Mussolini definitely assured him that they had no territorial ambitions in Spain; that the events of September had put the Spanish conflict into a new perspective; that

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EDA - 2 - 1276, November 3, 9 a.m. from London

as the Spanish question was no longer a menace to peace, no valid reason remained why Great Britain should not give force to the agreement, a step which would contribute to appeasement. He also believed that if any justification were required for the Government's policy of ending the differences with Italy this was found in the action which Mussolini had taken when at Mr. Chamberlain's request he used his influence with Hitler to obtain time for the discussions which produced the Munich settlement whereby the peace of Europe was saved.

Turning to the question of Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia, Mr. Chamberlain stated that only two countries in Europe, namely Great Britain and Soviet Russia, were at present confined to de facto recognition and that Great Britain now proposed to follow the example of France and accredit its Ambassador, Lord Perth, to the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia. He was satisfied that putting the Anglo-Italian agreement into effect would improve the prospects of peace as a whole.

The debate on the part of the opposition was limited and almost half hearted. However, Mr. Eden took direct issue with Mr. Chamberlain as to whether the Italians had actually met the conditions for putting the agreement into operation. He held that when the agreement was signed

the

EDA - 3 - #1276, November 3, 9 a.m. from London

the "settlement" of the Spanish question was declared a prerequisite to its enforcement. He insisted that the recent withdrawal of ten thousand Italian infantry was not an effective limitation of Italy's intervention as long as her air legions remained and that in honest truth the essential condition which the government laid down was not satisfied.

KENNEDY

WWC:NR

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 201.6511/895 Confidential File FOR memorandum

FROM State Department (Henlin) DATED Nov. 8, 1938
TO Eu NAME 2-1137 one

REGARDING:

Recognition of Ethiopian conquest: Conversation with Italian Charge d'Affaires regarding attitude of US in view of probable appointment of new Ambassador to US shortly; stated that France and Great Britain will accord recognition soon and that action by US might be taken thereafter; was advised that it was not believed attitude of US had changed.

one

865D.01/548

865D.01

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741,65/659 FOR Tel. 337- 6pm

FROM Italy (Reed) DATED Nov. 16, 1938
TO NAME 1-1137 ***

REGARDING: Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. Official announcement that the British Ambassador was received by Count Ciano this morning and informed that the British Government had decided to recognize the,--.

865D.01/549

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/660 FOR Tel. #340. 6pmFROM Italy (Reed) DATED November 17, 1938,
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING: Recognition of Italian imperial status.

Commenting on the significance of the Italo-British accords, Gayda affirms that all the British Dominions which have not yet done so will now proceed to recognize the Empire.

he

865D.01/550

550

EC
NE

JR

GRAY

Rome

Dated November 17, 1938

Rec'd 2:15 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

340, November 17, 6 p.m.

741.65
note
865 D.01

Commenting on the significance of the Italo-British accords Gayda this evening affirms that all the British dominions which have not yet done so will now proceed to recognize the Empire, and then says "it will be of interest to note at this point although without the slightest preoccupation that in addition to these recognitions there are now lacking only those of Soviet Russia and Roosevelt's United States. This coincidence of notations and anti (?) attitudes may well furnish food for useful thought in considering the general picture of world policy."

1660

REED

HPD

De/R-X

865D.01/551

NOV 25 1938

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/551

Ethiopian World Federation,
2331 Seventh Avenue,
New York, New York.

Sirs:

The Department has received, by reference from the White House, your telegram of November 16, 1938, in which you addressed an appeal regarding this Government's attitude toward Ethiopia.

You may be assured that the views expressed in your telegram have been carefully noted. Your courtesy in bringing these views to the Department's attention is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

OR
NOV 25 1938.

Paul H. Alling,
Acting Chief,
Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

NE:MBG/CC 11/21/38

MBG

Eu
8m4. HKK

PAID
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CLASS OF SERVICE
 A full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION (35)

1201

| SYMBOLS | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| DL | Day Letter |
| NL | Night Letter |
| LC | Deferred Cable |
| NLT | Cable Night Letter |
| Ship Radiogram | |

R. B. WHITE
 PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
 FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at **708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.**

NR25 71 DL 1 EXTRA=FZ NEWYORK NY 16 121P 1938 NOV 16 PM 1 41

PRESIDENT F. D. ROOSEVELT

WASHDC=

RECEIVED AT STAIR
 NOV 16 1938
 DIVISION OF MISC.
 READING ROOM

NOV 25 1938
 Reply by teletype
 11/21/38
 WE-MB 9/9c

YOUR STERN ATTITUDE AGAINST ITALIAN AGGRESSION IN ETHIOPIA IS HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE ENTIRE BLACK WORLD STOP A NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IS COMING AND NO DOUBT WILL SEEK RECOGNITION OF THEIR RAPE OF ETHIOPIA STOP WE URGE YOUR EXCELLENCY TO KEEP AMERICA CLEAN BY REFUSING RECOGNITION OF THIS ALLEGED CLAIM OF CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA STOP THE ETHIOPIAN PEOPLE ARE STILL FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHT TO LIVE FREELY

ETHIOPIAN WORLD FEDERATION 2621 SEVENTH AVE

NEW YORK 17.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

865D.01/551

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/662 FOR Despatch #1485

FROM Great Britain (Schoenfeld) DATED Nov. 7, 1938
TO _____ NAME _____ 1-1137 ***

REGARDING: Recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.
Statement of Mr. Chamberlain in alluding to,- that he
wondered how far those upon whose minds this problem weighed were
prepared to carry their reluctance.

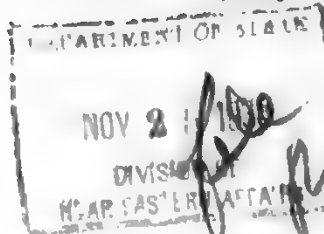
865D.01/ 552

what they had seen a year ago.

Alluding to the propriety of the recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia, he stated that he wondered how far those upon whose minds this problem weighed were prepared to carry their reluctance. Were they prepared to withhold recognition in perpetuity? He reminded the House that the Council of the League had last May expressed the unqualified view that it was for each nation to decide for itself whether it should or should not accord this formal recognition and further that only two European countries, namely, Great Britain and Soviet Russia, had restricted themselves to de facto recognition. France was the latest country to recognize Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia and Great Britain proposed to follow the same course as France. Accordingly, new credentials would be issued to its Ambassador in Italy accrediting him to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, thereby according legal recognition to Italian sovereignty.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1938 NOV 22 AM 11 25

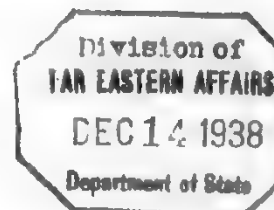
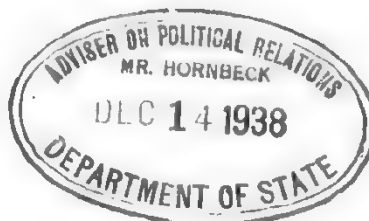


DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Ardmore, Oklahoma, Nov. 18, 1938.

Hon. Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:



A number of us citizens were discussing last night a matter concerning which we are in the dark, and wish enlightenment through your good offices, please:

Italy conquered Ethiopia, as we all know. Apparently Italy is inclined to yield some of her cherished desires in also at least temporarily desist to some extent in trying to over run Spain if England, through Chamberlain, will recognize the fact that Italy has overcome Ethiopia. Also that Chamberlain is dead bent in making this recognition, even though Italy the next minute, or indeed already, is sending new war material and different soldiers back to Spain to take the place of those whom Italy brought home from Spain to satisfy Chamberlain's government.

Query: In business and international affairs, what advantage is it to Italy to have England recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia?

Whether England recognizes it or not, it is an accomplished fact. Italy has over run Ethiopia, so we are led to believe, and is governing or misgoverning Ethiopia--whether Chamberlain, this Government or any other government acknowledges it or not officially. Failure to recognize it does not alter the facts.

Query again, please: What are the formalities are indulged in when Chamberlain recognizes Italy's victory in Ethiopia? What is afterwards done by England toward Italy where such recognition is involved further to carry it into effect?

Very truly yours,

J S Millen
J S Millen.

We hope down here--all of us do--that we do everything we can to destroy old Hitler and everything he stands for. We hope that you will not send Ambassador Wilson back, cut off their credits, and do everything within law and order to hasten to destroy him. Also box Japan down all you can.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS

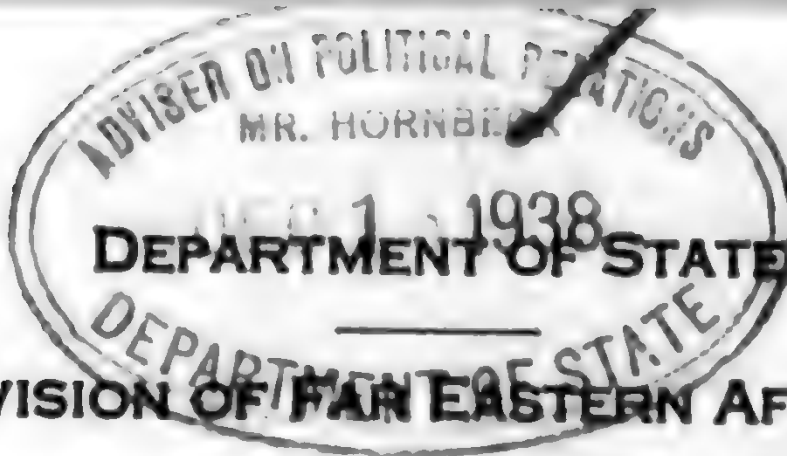
Dec 14

~~FE~~

to ~~Hornbeck~~

As of interest in
connection with the
general subject of
recognition and
passing this correspondence
through your office

~~A~~



NE

December 15, 1938.

PA/H
Mr. Hornbeck:

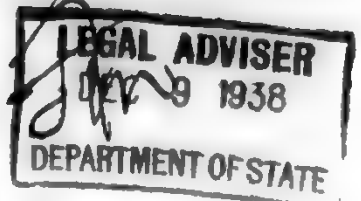
NE:

I think that the amendment suggested by Mr. Ward on the first page of his memorandum of December 13 would serve to clarify the meaning intended to be conveyed. I personally, however, see no need to refer to the sending or the receiving of diplomatic or consular representatives, and I would prefer that the draft letter stop after the words "asserted sovereignty".

FE:MMH:EJL

Letter has been
amended accordingly
M.H.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ADVISER ON POLITICAL RELATIONS



December 10, 1938.
December 10, 1938.

McM
12/11



NE
LE

With respect to the attached letter to Mr. Mullen, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, I wish to raise the question as to whether the last sentence is a correct statement. It has always been my understanding that recognition of asserted sovereignty may not always be implied by the sending to or receiving from another state of diplomatic or consular representatives. As an instance, we send consular representatives to Manchuria. We send to and receive from Italy diplomatic representatives and consular representatives, although we do not recognize the asserted Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. I would be very glad to be informed as to whether the last sentence as expressed in the letter to Mr. Mullen is a correct statement of the case.


James Clement Dunn.

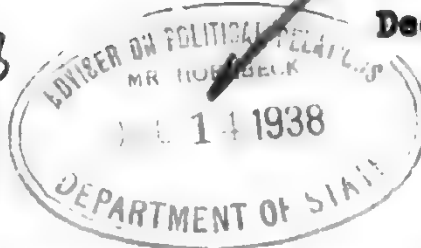
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE LEGAL ADVISER

MEMORANDUM

December 13, 1938.

~~DC~~
~~NE~~
Division of
EASTERN AFFAIRS
DEC 14 1938
Department of State



SW/PH

In response to the question raised by Mr. Dunn in his memorandum herewith, it is observed that the final statement in the attached draft letter to Mr. Mullen, in regard to the implied recognition involved in sending or receiving diplomatic representatives, was intended to be qualified by the preceding phrase "on the basis of the asserted sovereignty of the former". As thus qualified, I think that there can be no question as to the correctness of the statement. However, in order to preclude any possible doubt as to the significance of the statement, it is suggested that it be slightly amended to read as follows:

"While recognition may be evidenced by a written or oral declaration of the recognizing state, it may also be implied, as when one state enters into negotiations with another state on the basis of the latter's asserting sovereignty, (or, on the same basis, sends to or receives from it diplomatic or consular representatives.)"

It is true that we send consular representatives to Manchuria, but we do not send them to "Manchukuo", and we do not request exequaturs from the so-called Government

of

of "Manchukuo" or receive representatives of any sort from "Manchukuo". While we also send to and receive from Italy diplomatic and consular representatives, they are not sent to or received from the so-called "Emperor of Ethiopia". In other words, we have not sent or received diplomatic or consular representatives on the basis of "Manchukuo's" claim of sovereignty in Manchuria or on the basis of Italy's claim of sovereignty in Ethiopia. If we had done so, we could not deny implied recognition of those claims.

F. X. Ward

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Fm' or similar, located in the bottom left corner of the page.

Lo:FXW:BMS:SS

December 28 1938.

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/553

My dear Mr. Mullen:

The Department has received your letter of November 18, 1938, in which you inquire, first, what advantage Italy may derive from British recognition of its claims to sovereignty in Ethiopia, and, second, what procedures are followed in according British recognition and in giving it effect.

Since both of your questions relate to matters of concern primarily to foreign governments which are not involved in any cases requiring the consideration of the Government of the United States, it would be contrary to generally accepted international practice for the Department to discuss them in reply to your inquiries.

As of possible assistance to you in connection with your inquiry in regard to the formalities of recognition, you are informed that the question whether one government

has

Mr. J. S. Mullen,

Ardmore,

Oklahoma.

865 D.01/553

has recognized the claims of sovereignty asserted by another government is to be determined by the intentions of the former government as manifested by its official acts or declarations. While recognition may be evidenced by a written or oral declaration of the recognizing state, it may also be implied, as when one state enters into negotiations with another state on the basis of the latter's asserted sovereignty.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Wallace Murray
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

NE:MBG/LS

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NE: PHA/GC

12/17/38



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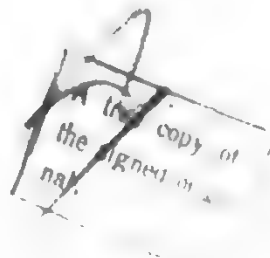
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DEC 20 1938. PM
DEC 22 1938.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
~~DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS~~

MEMORANDUM

November 26, 1938.

Mr. Briggs:

The President of Costa Rica, in a prepared address at the Italian Legation on the King's birthday, referred to the King of Italy as "His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia". The Italian Legation is jubilant and the press generally interprets it as recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia. The Costa Rican Government is silent regarding the interpretation which should be given. Simultaneously a decree was published creating exchange restrictions which will seriously interfere with Italian exports to Costa Rica. The Legation thinks the address may have been a sugar coating for this pill.

RA:BEAULAC:GRS

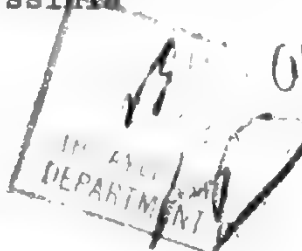
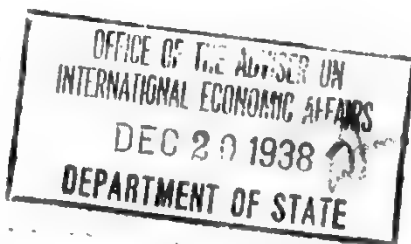


LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

San José, Costa Rica,
November 16, 1938

No. 474

Subject: Apparent Costa Rican Recognition of
Conquest of Abyssinia



DEC 20 1938

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that at a reception at the Italian Legation on November 11 in celebration of the birthday of the King of Italy President Cortés, in replying to an address by the Italian Minister, used terms that are being generally interpreted in the press and in diplomatic circles at San José as implying the recognition by Costa Rica of the empery of the King of Italy over Abyssinia.

I enclose copies and translations of the Minister's address to the President and of the President's reply to which the President mentions "His

865D.01/554

Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia".

Thus far, the Costa Rican Government has preserved complete silence in regard to prominently front paged articles in all the San José newspapers interpreting the President's words as constituting recognition of the imperial status of the King of Italy. I am informed that the Italian Minister and Italian circles in San José are jubilant over the President's act and its apparent significance.

It is noteworthy that the President's address, as well as the Minister's, was read from a manuscript prepared in advance. This is the first instance in which the President or any other high official of the Costa Rican Government has publicly referred to the Italian Sovereign as Emperor of Abyssinia. ^{701.6518/8} As reported in the Legation's despatch No.1325 of January 16, 1937, President Cortés in receiving the letters of credence of the Italian Minister, Mr. Faralli, carefully avoided mention of the King as Emperor, and in the Presidential Decree recognizing the new Envoy, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, the Sovereign of the new Minister was mentioned only as King. Thus, the Costa Rican Government followed our procedure in receiving Ambassador Suvich, information concerning which had been specifically requested of the Legation by the Foreign Office, as ^{701.6518/7c.p.} indicated by the Legation's telegram No.63 of November 2, 1936. Again, in receiving the present Minister, Baron Scaduto, on February 4, 1938, the President in his address to the new Minister, and the Foreign Office in its announcement in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE both mentioned the Italian Sovereign as King of Italy only, as reported

in

701.6518/10
in the Legation's despatch No. 143 of February 4, 1938.

It would appear, therefore, that whether or no the President's verbiage at the Italian Legation implies recognition, it at least marks a change in attitude.

It is worthy of note in this connection that almost simultaneously with the President's gesture at the Italian Legation, an executive decree was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE putting into effect exchange restrictions under the National Bank law, which will have the effect of seriously interfering with the financing of imports from Italy. In diplomatic circles, the question is being asked whether the one act was not a gilding of the pill of the other.

Then, from the local point of view, sensational aspect given to the Italian reception by the President's address was heightened by a physical encounter between one of the colonels in the President's entourage and Mr. Gerardo Zúñiga Montúfar, brother of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, under the influence of the Italian Minister's conspicuously generous hospitality exchanged blows toward the end of the evening in the presence of a lingering group of the more bibulous guests. This incident, highly publicized by the local press, along with the President's utterances, was one of many echoes of the Panama boundary treaty fiasco reverberating in the atmosphere of San José. Mr. Zúñiga Montúfar had been one of the more outspoken opponents of the boundary protocol, to the great disgust of his brother, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, under the stimulation provided at the Italian Legation, referred insultingly to the

President

President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which aroused the loyalty and pugnacity of Colonel Tobias Escribano, his adversary in the encounter.

It is said that both President Cortés and the Minister for Foreign Affairs resented the inclusion of Mr. Gerardo Zúñiga Montúfar among those invited to the Italian Legation, and that their rather conspicuously early departure from the Legation was occasioned by this resentment.

From the standpoint of public opinion toward the Italian Legation, the impressiveness of the President's address as generally interpreted has been considerably diluted by disgust over the pothouse incident that followed.

Respectfully yours,



Harold M. Collins,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

~~Enclosures:~~

- No.1 - Copies of addresses
- No.2 - Translation

HMC:mc
841.5

H
copy with note in 841.5 - 212
2:00 pm
Dec 14 H. M.

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 474 of November 16, 1938
from the Legation at San José

DIARIO DE COSTA RICA, November 12, 1938

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR MINISTRO DE ITALIA:

Señor Presidente:

La honrosa presencia de vuestra excelencia en la sede de la real legación de Italia es para mi señaladamente agradable en esta fecha venturosa en la cual se celebra el aniversario del nacimiento de Su Majestad el rey de Italia, emperador de Etiopía.

Este acto de cortesía de vuestra excelencia para mi augusto soberano es manifestación de los sentimientos personales de vuestra excelencia y confirma además las relaciones amistosas que felizmente existen entre Italia y Costa Rica.

Excelentísimo señor presidente, levanto mi copa a la salud de vuestra excelencia, y de vuestra dignísima esposa y brindo por la prosperidad de la república de Costa Rica y la felicidad de su pueblo.

.

CONTESTACION DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

Excelentísimo señor ministro:

Os habéis referido en gentiles frases, excelentísimo señor a mi presencia en esta real legación con motivo de celebrarse el aniversario del natalicio de Su Majestad el rey de Italia y emperador de Etiopía, y os puedo asegurar que es para mí, además de un singular honor, una muy grata satisfacción poder compartir, en medio de las manifestaciones de vuestra benevolencia, la alegría de todos los súbditos italianos que festejan hoy a su monarca. Quiera Dios que Su Majestad viva muchos años para felicidad de su pueblo y para el engrandecimiento cada vez más acentuado del reino de Italia.

Al corresponder a vuestro amable brindis, hago votos por el bienestar y ventura de sus majestades el rey y la reina, y porque las relaciones entre Costa Rica e Italia sean cada vez más cordiales como corresponde a pueblos del mismo origen.

Agradezco, excelentísimo señor ministro, vuestro saludo para mi señora esposa, y os reitero mis deseos más sinceros por vuestra dicha personal y la de vuestra dignísima esposa, a quien presento el homenaje de mi cordial simpatía.

copied:mbo

DIARIO DE COSTA RICA, November 12, 1938

SPEECH OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER

Mr. President:

The honorable presence of Your Excellency in the royal Legation of Italy is for me especially pleasing on this auspicious occasion, the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty, King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

This gesture of courtesy by Your Excellency to my august Sovereign is a manifestation of the personal sentiments of Your Excellency and further confirms the friendly relations existing between Italy and Costa Rica.

Your Excellency Mr. President, I raise my glass to the health of Your Excellency and your illustrious spouse, and I drink to the prosperity of the Republic of Costa Rica and the happiness of its people.

.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Your Excellency Mr. Minister:

You have referred in gracious terms to my presence in this royal Legation on the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, and I can assure you that it is for not only a signal honor, but also a great satisfaction to be able to share, by participating in your generous manifestations, - the happiness of the Italian subjects who today celebrate in honor of their king. God grant that His Majesty may live many years for the happiness of his people and for the continued aggrandizement of the kingdom of Italy.

In reply to your courteous toast, I drink to the health and good fortune of Their Majesties, the King and Queen and to the hope that the relations between Costa Rica and Italy may each day become more cordial as is fitting for peoples of the same origin.

I am grateful, Mr. Minister for your salutation to my wife, and I reiterate my sincerest wishes for your personal welfare and that of your illustrious spouse, to whom I offer the homage of my cordial good will.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.48a65/7 FOR #1146

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED Nov. 10, 1938

~~TO~~

NAME

1-1137

...

REGARDING:

Recognition by South Africa of the Ethiopian conquest reported. Minister of South Africa in Rome will present letters accrediting him to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

McC ✓

865D.01/555

865D.01/555

OFFICERS

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION — OF THE —

OFFICERS

HHT

Rev. B. A. Galloway, B. A. Pres.

Rev. W. F. Coffey, Vice Pres.

Rev. R. H. Tobitt, M. A., Sec'y.

New York Conference of the A. M. E. Church

Meeting weekly from October to June on Monday at 12:30 A. M. at

ST. JOHN A. M. E. CHURCH

72 E. 128TH STREET

RECORDED NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Rev. A. M. Gooden, Ass't. Sec'y

Rev. G. W. Maybanks, Treas.

Rev. A. A. Amos, Chaplain

225 West 146th Street

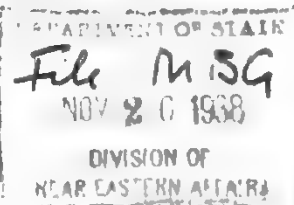
New York City, N. Y.

November 18, 1938.

To His Excellency, Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States, and
Colonies of America.

The White House,

Washington D. C.


 Ans'd. 11/21/38
 MBG/LS
 December 1 1938.

865D. 01/556

Your Excellency. Permit me, as a humble citizen who has always felt that God has called you to the Presidency of our beloved and free country for such a time as this, 1st. To congratulate you for the definite and determined stand you have taken, not only for the safeguarding of our own democracy, but for preserving inviolate human rights the world over, as in the case of the persecuted Jews and Catholics in Europe.

I sincerely pray that other democratic Powers will follow your lead without further delay, as I am convinced it is the only means of protecting and preserving the present day civilization.

2nd To respectfully beg you, in the interest of the oppressed people of Ethiopia, and the millions of colored citizens of America of African descent who regard you as the champion of truth and right, of justice and fair play, not to acknowledge, on be-

—OF THE—

New York Conference of the A. M. E. Church

Meeting weekly from October to June on Monday at 11:30 A. M. at

Rev. B. A. Galloway, B. A. Pres.

Rev. A. M. Gooden, Ass't. Sec'y

Rev. W. F. Coffey, Vice Pres.

ST. JOHN A. M. E. CHURCH 72 E. 128TH STREET

Rev. G. W. Maybanks, Treas

Rev. R. H. Tobitt, M. A., Sec'y.

NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Rev. A. A. Amos, Chaplain

2

half of this democratic Government, the claim of the Italian Dictator and his Government to the Conquest of Ethiopia that has been so inhumanly betrayed by some other Powers that, as God liveth, shall reap what they have sown.

Thanking you in anticipation of a favorable reply, and praying that God's blessing, wisdom, understanding, and protection may continue to abide with you,

I humbly remain

Yours in support of democracy
and human rights, in general,

R. Hilton Tobitt,

Minister

McGuire A. M. E. Temple.

Please address all communications to

Rev. R. Hilton Tobitt,
225 West 146th Street
New York, N. Y.

December 1 1938.

In reply refer to
NE

My dear Mr. Tobitt:

The Department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of November 18, 1938, expressing approbation of this Government's attitude toward certain international questions, and also urging that American recognition be withheld from Italian claims in Ethiopia.

As you know, the American Government has had no occasion expressly to define its position with respect to Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia. You may be assured, however, that the Department endeavors to take into consideration all aspects of the problem presented by the situation in that country. Your courtesy in communicating your views is, therefore, much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

CR
DEC 1 1938.

Wallace Murray
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

The Reverend
R. Hilton Tobitt, M.A.,
225 West 146th Street,
New York, New York.

MBG,
NE MBG/LS
11/29/38

ER WTB
JMT

A true copy of
the signed original
PA/8

865D.01/556

NOTE

| TO | NAME | 1-1127 | 890 |
|----|------|--------|-----|
|----|------|--------|-----|

Recognition of Ethiopian conquest by Egypt, Costa Rica and Australia.

७५८

865D.01 / 557

No. 1163

ROME, November 18, 1938.

Subject: Recognition of the Ethiopian Conquest by Egypt,
Costa Rica, and Australia.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir

With reference to the Embassy's previous despatches concerning the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, I have the honor to inform the Department that an official communiqué published on November 13 reports that the Egyptian Minister in Rome informed Count Ciano on November 13 that his Government considers him accredited to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

It was also officially announced on November 15 that the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has informed

the

the Italian Minister in San José of its recognition of the Italian Empire.

A further official communiqué published on November 18 reports that the Australian Government had communicated to the Italian Consul General in Sydney its decision to recognize de jure the Italian Empire.

Respectfully yours,

Edward L. Reed,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 741.65/668 FOR #1167

FROM Italy (Reed) DATED Nov. 18, 1938

TO NAME 1-1157 ***

REGARDING: Recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia.
As a corollary to the recognition by Great Britain of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, both South Africa and Australia have declared that they are recognizing the conquest as well. It is expected that recognition on the part of the other Dominions and India will follow shortly.



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Cairo, November 14, 1938.

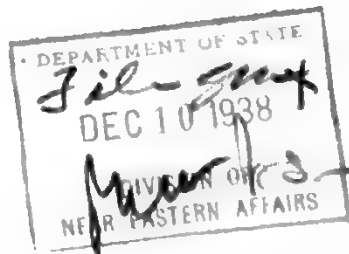
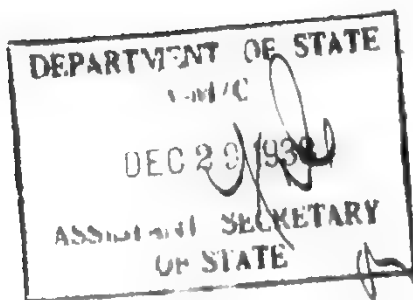
No. 1450

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Cong in Eu-jett.

23 DEC 9 PM 1 07

Subject: Recognition of the Italian Empire
by the Government of Egypt.



LEGATION OF THE

To the Field
to U. S. A.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on November 12, 1938, the Egyptian Council of Ministers decided to recognize the Italian Empire. The Presidency of the Council on that day issued the following communique:

"In accordance with the decision taken by the Council of Ministers at its meeting to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has

directed

865D.01/559

directed the Acting Charge d'Affaires in Rome to convey to the Italian Government the Egyptian Government's decision to consider its representative in Rome as accredited to H.M. the King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs invited the Italian Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt to call on him, when he communicated the Egyptian Government's decision, adding that he hoped it would strengthen the good relations which have always existed between the two countries."

7th 83
765
It is expected that negotiations will take place between Egypt and Italy to settle questions connected with the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. The two subjects of discussion particularly envisaged are the future of the Coptic Church in Ethiopia, and the safeguarding of Egypt's interests in the Nile waters.

The step now reported follows closely upon the recognition of the Italian Empire by France, and upon circumstantial reports from London that Great Britain will soon do likewise. Unpalatable as the decision must be to the Egyptian Government, it would not appear to be in the widely considered interest of the Egyptian Government to run counter to the desire of Italy regarding recognition of the Empire when France, and particularly Great Britain, the Ally of Egypt, find it no longer wise to do so.

It is possible to regard the decision of the Egyptian Government as an anticipatory measure taken in the spirit of Article 5 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, which stipulates in part that each of the

parties

parties agrees not to adopt toward other countries
an attitude which is incompatible with the alliance.

Respectfully yours,



Gordon P. Merriam
American Charge d'Affaires a.i.

In triplicate.
File no. 801/710
GPM/hbh

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER JR. ASSOCIATION

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JOHN G. BROOKS, PRES.
PHILLIP CALLAWAY, VICE-PRES.

MRS. HATTIE WILSON, TREAS.
MISS CHARLOTTE M. PERRY, SEC.

605 Halsey Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
December 3, 1938.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

We were informed by the Press Radio News Tuesday, November 29, 1938, that when American Ambassador Kennedy referred to the barter system of trade used by dictators, his reference is interpreted to mean the dictatorship of Germany and Japan. Why Italy was left out, is clear.

Nothing was cared to be said that would hinder the advance of the present hypocritical negotiations between England and Italy. The refusal to mention Italy as an exorbitant user of barter can but be understood, by the English, as America's grace of favor for the parchment theft of Ethiopia. The Negro people of Kings County urge you, Mr. President, to refute the Ambassador's act as being the American stand.

A new Italian Ambassador is expected, and surely he will seek recognition of his barbarism in Ethiopia. Your steadfast attitude against the aggressor nation is desired and appreciated by Negro American people. Let us refuse the barbarous Italians recognition of their fictitious claim of having conquered Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people are still fighting to retain their centuries-old right to live free.

Very sincerely yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER JR. ASSN.
John J. Brooks, Pres.

John J. Brooks
Frank Adkinson
Cor. Sec'y.

N/C

December 15 1938.

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/560

My dear Mr. Brooks:

The Department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of December 3, 1938, signed also by Mr. Frank Adkinson, in which you commented upon the present situation in Ethiopia.

Appropriate note has been taken of the views expressed in your letter and your courtesy in writing is appreciated.

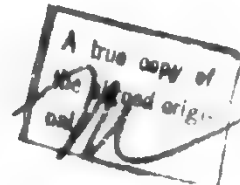
Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Wallace Murray,
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

OR

15 1938.



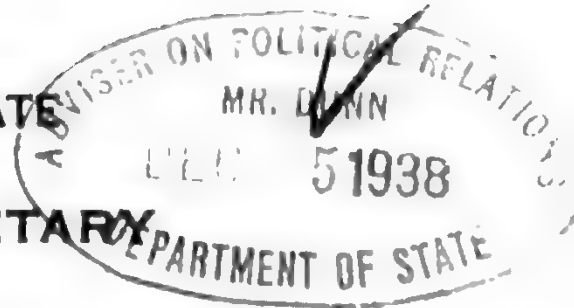
Mr. John G. Brooks, President,
Benjamin F. Butler Jr. Association,
605 Halsey Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

NE MBG/EG 12/14

MBG *[Signature]*

865D.01/560

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE UNDER SECRETARY



December 5, 1938.

PA/D/
Mr. Dunn:

WIT
JNA

For the preparation of
some appropriate reply for my
signature.



U:SW:MW

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER JR. ASSOCIATION

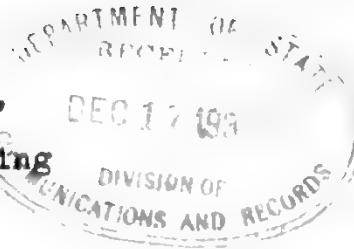
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JOHN G. BROOKS, PRES.
PHILLIP CALLAWAY, VICE-PRES.

MRS. HATTIE WILSON, TREAS.
MISS CHARLOTTE M. PERRY, SEC.

605 Halsey Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
December 3, 1938

Under Sec'y of State,
Sumner Welles,
Dept. of State Building
Washington, D.C.



December 16 1938.

ack

12-15-38

cc - jrh - of
TUE

Dear Sir:

We were informed by the Press Radio News Tuesday, November 29, 1938, that when American Ambassador Kennedy referred to the barter system of trade used by dictators, his reference is interpreted to mean the dictatorship of Germany and Japan. Why Italy was left out, is clear.

Nothing was cared to be said that would hinder the advance of the present hypocritical negotiations between England and Italy. The refusal to mention Italy as an exorbitant user of barter can but be understood, by the English, as America's grace of favor for the parchment theft of Ethiopia. The Negro people of Kings County urge you to refute the Ambassador's act as being the American stand.

A new Italian Ambassador is expected, and surely he will seek recognition of his barbarism in Ethiopia. Your steadfast attitude against the aggressor nation is desired and appreciated by Negro American people. Let us refuse the barbarous Italians recognition of their fictitious claim of having conquered Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people are still fighting to retain their centuries-old right to live free.

Very sincerely yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER JR. ASSN.

John J. Brooks, Pres.

John J. Brooks
Frank Adkinson
Cor. Sec'y.

865D.01/561

FILED

December 18 1938.

My dear Mr. Brooks:

I have received your letter of December 3, 1938 commenting on certain matters pertaining to foreign affairs and suggesting specifically that the United States refuse to recognize Italian claims in Ethiopia. In reply you are informed that this Government has had no occasion expressly to define its position with respect to Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia. You may be assured, however, that the Department endeavors to take into consideration all aspects of the problem presented by the situation in that country.

Sincerely yours,

Sumner Welles

Acting Secretary

OR
DEC 18 1938. PM

Mr. John G. Brooks, President,

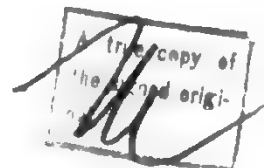
Benjamin F. Butler Jr. Association,

605 Halsey Street,

Brooklyn, New York

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W. S. G. [Signature]

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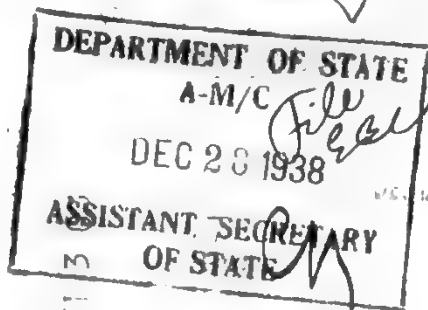
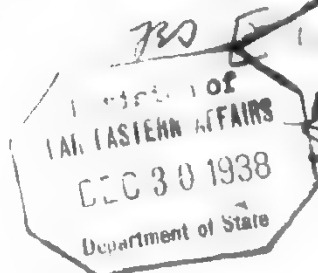
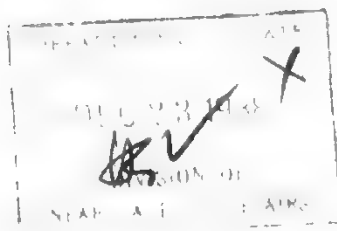


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1193

Rome, December 9, 1938.

Subject: Recognition of the Ethiopian Conquest by Siam.



RECEIVED FOR CHECK

Yes No

To the Field

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| | |
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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's previous despatches concerning the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, I have the honor to inform the Department that an official communiqué published on December 8 reports that the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Siam in Rome informed Count Ciano on December 7 that the new Minister of Siam to Italy will be accredited to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Respectfully yours,

Edward L. Reed

Edward L. Reed
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

WCD/ajl
801.

865D.01/562



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, Canada,

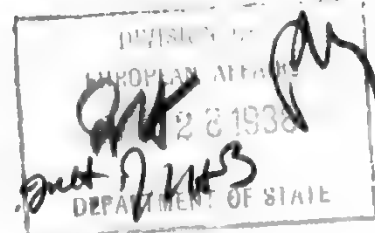
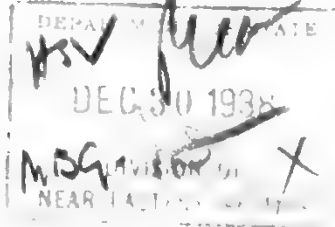
December 23, 1938.

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No. 2783

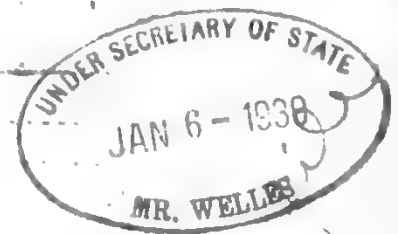
Subject: Canadian recognition of Italian conquest
of Ethiopia.

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

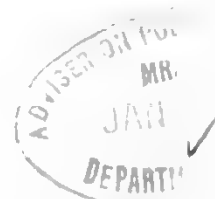
Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that, following a cabinet meeting which took place yesterday, the Prime Minister issued a statement to the press announcing that the Government had requested that the British Ambassador in Rome should notify the Italian Government that "His Majesty's Government in Canada recognize the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia".

are enclosed five copies of the announcement as printed in today's Montreal Gazette. Although

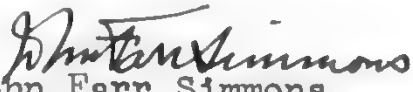
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the statement offers no reason for the decision which has been reached, beyond drawing attention to the fact that similar steps have already been taken by the United Kingdom, various Dominions and "all the European governments with the exception of the U.S.S.R", unquestionably Canadian recognition of the Italian conquest arises from the desire to obviate any possible embarrassment to Mr. Chamberlain when he visits Rome next month. In fact, the Legation has been informed by Mr. Mears, parliamentary correspondent of the Gazette, that the Prime Minister stressed this point several times during the press conference following the cabinet meeting.

Respectfully yours,


John Farr Simmons,
Charge d'Affaires a. i.

800
DK/rfh
Sent in quintuplicate.

Enclosure:

1. From Montreal Gazette, December 23, 1938.

The official statement on Canada's recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia follows:

The question of recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia has been under consideration by members of the League of Nations and other countries for the past two years. Following action by a number of states in according de jure recognition, the Government of the United Kingdom placed the question on the agenda of the Council of the League of Nations in May 1938. After discussion it was recorded that "the great majority of the members of the Council feel that it is for the individual members of the League to determine their attitude in the light of their own situation and their own obligations."

The United Kingdom accorded recognition last month through the presentation by His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome of new letters of credence accrediting him to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." A similar course was taken some months earlier on the presentation of letters of credence of the Irish Minister to Rome. The Australian Government has conveyed its recognition through a note from His Majesty's Ambassador, and the Government of the Union of South Africa has also indicated its approval of the granting of recognition. All the European governments with the exception of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have accorded recognition.

The Canadian Government has requested that His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome should notify the Government of Italy that His Majesty's Government in Canada recognize the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



FEB 1 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1208

ROME, December 22, 1938.

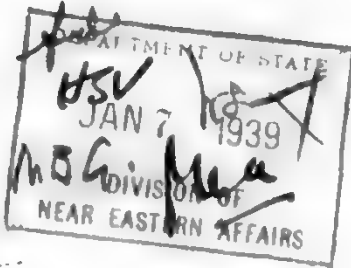
Subject: Organization of Italian East Africa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1939 JAN 6 AM 11 34

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

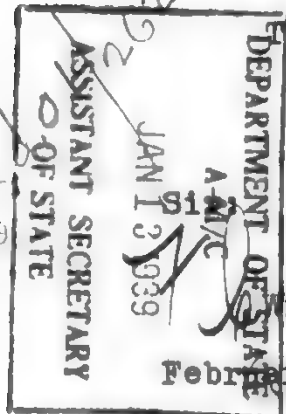
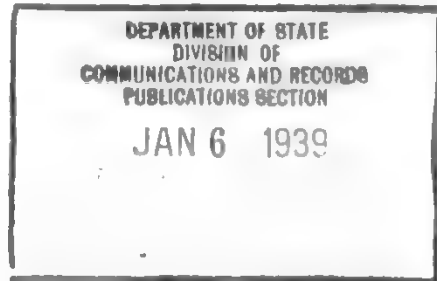
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Consulate Aden

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.



With reference to the Embassy's despatch No. 233 of February 24, 1937, concerning the organization of Italian East Africa, I have the honor to inform the Department that, according to a decision of the Council of Ministers in September, a new province of Scioa was created in Italian East Africa by uniting the Government of Addis Ababa with certain portions of the provinces of Amara and Galla and Sidama. Royal Decree-Law No. 1857 of November 11, 1938, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of December 17, 1938, establishes the limits of the new province, which will be administered by the Vice

Governor

865D.01/564

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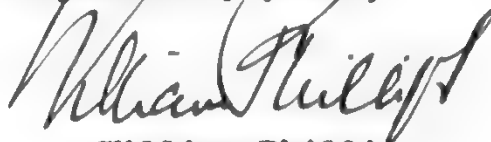
Governor General of Italian East Africa. At the time of creation of the new province it was announced that it was for the purpose of facilitating the development of the area included in the new province through placing it in more intimate contact with the Central Government of East Africa. The Military Attaché of this Embassy also considers that this step was taken in order that the "police operations" in this region could be carried out under the direct control of the Central Government.

The six governments of Italian East Africa are now constituted as follows:

Eritrea, capitol Asmara; Amara, capitol Gondar; Scioa, capitol Addis Ababa; Galla and Sidama, capitol Gimma, Harar, capitol Harar; Somalia, capitol Mogadisco.

1./ A copy of the decree in question, showing the territorial limits of the six Governments, is enclosed herewith.

Respectfully yours,


William Phillips.

✓
Enclosure:

Decree.

SR-wrm

801.

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE

PARTE PRIMA

DEL REGNO

D'ITALIA

SI PUBBLICA TUTTI I GIORNI
MENO I FESTIVI

ROMA - Sabato, 17 dicembre 1938 - ANNO XVII

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA - UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE DELLE LEGGI — TELEFONI: 50-107 - 50-833, 53-914

CONDIZIONI DI ABBONAMENTO

| | Anno | Sem. | Trim. |
|---|--------|------|-------|
| In Roma, sia presso l'Amministrazione che a domicilio ed in tutto il Regno (Parte I e II) | L. 108 | 63 | 48 |
| All'estero (Paesi dell'Unione postale) | » 240 | 140 | 100 |
| In Roma, sia presso l'Amministrazione che a domicilio ed in tutto il Regno (solo Parte I) | » 78 | 48 | 31.50 |
| All'estero (Paesi dell'Unione postale) | » 160 | 100 | 70 |

Abbonamento speciale ai soli fascicoli contenenti i numeri dei titoli obbligazionari sorteggiati per il rimborso, annue L. 48 — Estero L. 100.
Gli abbonati hanno diritto anche ai supplementi ordinari. I supplementi straordinari sono fuori abbonamento.
Il prezzo di vendita di ogni puntata della « Gazzetta Ufficiale » (Parte I e II complessivamente) è fissato in lire 1,35 nel Regno, in lire 3 all'estero.

Per gli annunci da inserire nella « Gazzetta Ufficiale », veggansi le norme riportate nella testata della parte seconda

La « Gazzetta Ufficiale » e tutte le altre pubblicazioni ufficiali sono in vendita al pubblico presso i negozi della Libreria dello Stato in Roma, Via XX Settembre, nel palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze; Corso Umberto, 234 (angolo Via Marco Minghetti, 28-24); in Milano, Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, 3; in Napoli, Via Chiaia, 5; in Firenze, Via degli Spziali, 1; e presso le Librerie depositarie di Roma e di tutti i Capoluoghi delle provincie del Regno.

Le inserzioni nella Parte II della « Gazzetta Ufficiale » si ricevono: in ROMA — presso la Libreria dello Stato — Palazzo del Ministero delle Finanze. La sede della Libreria dello Stato in Milano: Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, 3, è autorizzata ad accettare solamente gli avvisi consegnati a mano ed accompagnati dal relativo importo.

AVVISO IMPORTANTE

Ad evitare interruzioni nell'invio del periodico e poichè, in seguito, non sarebbe possibile spedire ai ritardatari tutti i fascicoli arretrati, si pregamo i Sigg. Abbonati di voler rinnovare al più presto l'abbonamento alla « Gazzetta Ufficiale », versando il corrispondente importo nel conto corrente postale 1-2640, ovvero di rivolgersi alle Agenzie dirette di vendita della Libreria dello Stato, in Roma (Palazzo Ministero Finanze e Corso Umberto I, 234), Milano (Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, 3) e Napoli (Via Chiaia, 5).

AVVISO

AUMENTO DELLA TARIFFA PER LE INSERZIONI NELLA PARTE II DELLA «GAZZETTA UFFICIALE», DEL REGNO

Con Decreto in data 12 novembre 1938-XVII di S. E. il Ministro per le Finanze, la tariffa per le inserzioni nella parte seconda della « Gazzetta Ufficiale », è stata portata, a decorrere dal 1° gennaio 1939-XVII, da L. 3 a L. 4 per gli annunci giudiziari e da L. 4 a L. 5 per ogni altro avviso, per ciascuna linea o frazione di linea di scrittura originale.

Resta invariato il diritto fisso di testata di L. 20 per gli avvisi giudiziari e di L. 30 per gli altri avvisi.

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LEGGI E DECRETI

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Istituzione del Comando superiore delle forze armate dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE
RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto il R. decreto-legge 1° giugno 1936-XIV, n. 1019, sull'ordinamento e l'amministrazione dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, convertito nella legge 11 gennaio 1937-XV, n. 285;

Visto il R. decreto 15 novembre 1937-XVI, n. 2708, che approva l'ordinamento politico amministrativo e militare per l'Africa Orientale Italiana;

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100; Riconosciuta la necessità urgente ed assoluta di provvedere;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del DUCE, Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Africa Italiana e Ministro Segretario di Stato per la guerra, per la marina e per l'aeronautica, di concerto con il Ministro Segretario di Stato per le finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

E' istituito, alla immediata dipendenza del Governatore generale Vice Re, il Comando superiore delle forze armate dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Lo Stato Maggiore del Governo generale è soppresso.

E' istituito il Comando delle forze militari terrestri dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

Art. 2.

Il Comando superiore è costituito:

dal Comandante superiore, generale di corpo d'armata o comandante designato d'armata del Regio esercito o uffi-

ciale di grado corrispondente della Regia marina o della Regia aeronautica, nominato con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, di concerto con i Ministri per la guerra, per la marina e per l'aeronautica, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

da uno Stato Maggiore, composto da un capo di Stato Maggiore, generale di divisione del Regio esercito o ufficiale di grado corrispondente della Regia marina o della Regia aeronautica, e da ufficiali delle diverse forze armate.

Art. 3.

Il Comandante superiore effettua, per delega del Governatore generale Vice Re, il coordinamento per l'impiego delle forze armate stanziate nel territorio e nelle acque territoriali dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, ferme restando le disposizioni contenute nel R. decreto-legge 30 maggio 1935-XIII, n. 823, e successive modificazioni, relativo alle forze aeree dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, nonché quelle del R. decreto 28 agosto 1935-XIII, n. 1596, relativo alle attribuzioni del Comando della divisione navale dell'Africa Orientale, sostituito il Governatore generale Vice Re all'Alto commissario.

Art. 4.

Il Comandante superiore esercita anche le funzioni di comandante delle forze militari terrestri dell'Africa Orientale Italiana se appartenente al Regio esercito, di comandante di marina dell'Africa Orientale Italiana se appartenente alla Regia marina, di comandante di aeronautica dell'Africa Orientale Italiana se appartenente alla Regia aeronautica.

Art. 5.

Il Comandante superiore ha il rango del grado II e prende posto a fianco del Vice governatore generale. Nelle funzioni e cerimonie a carattere militare ha precedenza il Comandante superiore, in quelle a carattere civile ha precedenza il Vice governatore generale.

Art. 6.

Il Comando delle forze militari terrestri è costituito dal Comandante, generale di corpo d'armata del Regio esercito e da uno Stato Maggiore.

Art. 7.

Con decreto del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, da emanarsi di concerto con quelli per la guerra, per la marina e per l'aeronautica, sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale, potranno essere stabilite altre norme per l'ordinamento interno del Comando superiore.

Con decreto del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, da emanarsi di concerto con quello per la guerra, sentito il Consiglio superiore coloniale, possono essere stabilite altre norme per l'ordinamento interno del Comando delle forze militari terrestri.

Art. 8.

E' abrogata ogni disposizione contraria al presente decreto.

Il presente decreto, che ha vigore dal 12 gennaio 1938-XVI, sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge.

Il Ministro proponente è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Sant'Anna di Valdieri, addì 17 agosto 1938-XVI

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI — DI REVEL

Visto, il Guardasigilli: SOLMI

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 15 dicembre 1938-XVII.

Atti del Governo, registro 404, foglio 77. — MANCINI.

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE 11 novembre 1938-XVII, n. 1857.
Istituzione del Governo dello Scioa.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Riconosciuta la necessità urgente ed assoluta di apportare modificazioni al R. decreto-legge 1° giugno 1936-XIV, n. 1019, sull'ordinamento organico dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, convertito nella legge 11 gennaio 1937-XV, n. 285;

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del DUCE, Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Africa Italiana, di concerto con il Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Nel R. decreto-legge 1° giugno 1936-XIV, n. 1019, sull'ordinamento organico dell'Africa Orientale Italiana, gli articoli 2, 3, 7, 11, 15, 18 e 22 sono sostituiti dai seguenti; gli articoli 24, 25, 26, 32, 44, 61 e 63 sono modificati come segue; l'art. 4 e l'ultimo comma dell'art. 13 sono abrogati.

Art. 2. — L'Africa Orientale Italiana è ripartita nei seguenti Governi:

Governo dell'Eritrea, con capoluogo Asmara;
Governo dell'Amara, con capoluogo Gondar;
Governo dello Scioa, con capoluogo Addis Abeba;
Governo dei Galla e Sidama, con capoluogo Gimma;
Governo dell'Harar, con capoluogo Harar;
Governo della Somalia, con capoluogo Mogadiscio.
Ciascun Governo è dotato di personalità giuridica.

Art. 3. — I limiti territoriali fra i Governi sono i seguenti:

fra il Governo dell'Eritrea e quello dell'Amara:

il corso del Setit-Tacazzé e quello dello Tsellari ed una linea che passando a sud del lago Ascianghi nei pressi di Quorom raggiunge il limite meridionale dell'Aussa fino al punto d'incontro dell'11° parallelo N con l'Aussa lasciando a nord-est i paesi galla, la Dancalia e l'Aussa;

fra il Governo dell'Eritrea e quello dell'Harar:

l'11° parallelo N dal punto d'incontro con l'Aussa alla frontiera;

fra il Governo dell'Amara e quello dei Galla e Sidama:

il corso del Nilo Azzurro dalla frontiera alla confluenza dell'Angan;

fra il Governo dell'Amara e quello dello Scioa:

il corso del Nilo Azzurro dalla confluenza dell'Angan a quella con il Jamma, il corso del Jamma dalla confluenza del Nilo Azzurro a quella con il Uncit, il corso del Uncit fino

all'altezza del Monte Abula Mieda, il Monte Abula Mieda, la linea disgiuntiva del Robi ed il corso del Robi fino alla confluenza con l'Aussa;

fra il Governo dell'Amara e quello dell'Harar:

il corso dell'Aussa dalla confluenza del Robi all'incontro con l'11° parallelo N;

fra il Governo dello Scioa e quello dei Galla e Sidama:

una linea che dalla confluenza dell'Angan con il Nilo Azzurro segue il corso dell'Angan ed il limite occidentale della regione dell'Horro, tocca il monte Gorocheh, segue il corso del Ghibiè e dell'Anzeclà fino al monte Mùgùtè, tocca i monti Muggo, Teribo e Macho, passa ad ovest del lago Zuni lascia ad est ed a sud i laghi Cogliè e raggiunge il corso dell'Aussa che segue fino alla confluenza del Moggio;

fra il Governo dello Scioa e quello dell'Harar:

una linea che dalla confluenza del Moggio con l'Aussa segue il corso dell'Aussa sino alla confluenza col Glogò, il corso del Glogò, tocca i monti Cusné Mucchè e Debocodid, segue il corso del Bulg e il corso del Cusam sino alla confluenza con l'Aussa ed il corso dell'Aussa sino alla confluenza del Robi;

fra il Governo dell'Harar e quello dei Galla e Sidama:

una linea che dalla confluenza del Moggio con l'Aussa, procedendo in direzione sud, segue le pendici dell'altipiano verso i laghi e raggiunge le sorgenti dell'Uabi in Hoglisc, poi segue i limiti orientali del Sidamo e poi il corso del Ganale Doria sino a valle della cascata Dal Verme;

fra il Governo dell'Harar e quello della Somalia:

una linea che lascia alla Somalia il territorio abitato dalle popolazioni somale Ogaden comprese fra la frontiera, il fiume Dacata, l'Uebi Gestro ed il Ganale Doria;

fra il Governo dei Galla e Sidama e quello della Somalia:

una linea che dalla cascata Dal Verme sul Ganale Doria giunge a Malca Marre sul Dana Parma.

Art. 7. — Il Governatore generale Vice Re ha alla sua immediata dipendenza il Vice governatore generale ed il Comandante superiore delle Forze armate.

Il Vice governatore generale (grado 2° del ruolo coloniale di Governo) è nominato con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri. Egli prende rango immediatamente dopo il Governatore generale Vice Re.

Il Comandante superiore è nominato con decreto Reale, su proposta del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, di concerto con i Ministri per la guerra, per la marina e per l'aeronautica, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri.

Le attribuzioni del Comandante superiore sono stabilite dal R. decreto-legge 17 agosto 1938-XVI, n. 1856.

Art. 11. — A capo di ciascuno dei Governi in cui è ripartita l'Africa Orientale Italiana è posto un Governatore.

Governatore dello Scioa è il Vice governatore generale.

I Governatori (grado 2° del ruolo coloniale di Governo) sono nominati con decreto Reale su proposta del Ministro per l'Africa Italiana, sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri.

Art. 15. — Ciascun Governatore ha alla sua immediata dipendenza il segretario generale ed il comandante delle truppe.

Nel Governo dello Scioa le funzioni di comandante delle truppe sono esercitate dal Comandante delle forze militari terrestri dell'Africa Orientale Italiana.

In caso di vacanza, assenza o impedimento del Governatore, la reggenza del Governo spetta al segretario generale.

Tale norma si applica anche per il Governo dello Scioa.

In caso di vacanza, assenza od impedimento del segretario generale, il Governatore generale Vice Re stabilisce chi debba assumere la reggenza del Governo.

Art. 18. — Ai servizi civili e politici di ciascun Governo provvedono Direzioni di Governo, a capo delle quali sono posti direttori di Governo, nominati con decreto del Governatore generale Vice Re e scelti fra i funzionari coloniali di grado 5° e 6° del ruolo di Governo.

Ai servizi del Governo dello Scioa provvedono le Direzioni superiori del Governo generale mediante apposite Sezioni la cui attività è coordinata dal segretario generale del Governo dello Scioa.

Il numero, le attribuzioni e la ripartizione in sezioni delle Direzioni di Governo sono stabiliti dall'ordinamento politico-amministrativo.

Art. 22. — Presso il Governo generale è costituito un Consiglio generale, presieduto dal Governatore generale Vice Re e composto:

- dal Vice governatore generale;
- dal Comandante superiore delle forze armate;
- dall'Ispettore del Partito nazionale fascista;
- dal magistrato più elevato in grado della Corte dei conti;
- dai direttori superiori del Governo generale;
- dall'ufficiale più elevato in grado del Regio esercito, della Regia marina, della Regia aeronautica e della Milizia volontaria per la sicurezza nazionale dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;

- dal magistrato giudicante e dal rappresentante il pubblico ministero più elevato in grado dell'Africa Orientale Italiana;

- dal funzionario posto a capo di ciascuno dei servizi tecnici del Governo generale;

- dal capo della ragioneria del Governo generale.

I Governatori hanno facoltà di intervenire con voto deliberativo alle sedute del Consiglio generale.

Per delega del Governatore generale Vice Re, il Consiglio generale può essere presieduto dal Vice governatore generale.

I funzionari preposti a singoli servizi del Governo generale possono essere chiamati dal Governatore generale Vice Re a partecipare al Consiglio, con voto consultivo, quando si discuta di affari che rientrino nella loro competenza.

Art. 24. — Il primo ed il terzo alinea del secondo comma sono sostituiti dai seguenti:

- « dai Governatori e dai componenti del Consiglio generale;

- dai comandanti delle truppe o generali addetti ai Comandi delle truppe dei Governi dell'Africa Orientale Italiana ».

Art. 25. — Il primo comma è sostituito dal seguente:

- « Presso ciascun Governo è costituito un Consiglio di Governo, presieduto dal Governatore e composto:

- dal segretario generale del Governo;
- dal comandante delle truppe o dal generale addetto al Comando delle truppe;
- dal segretario della Federazione dei fasci di combattimento;
- dal capo della delegazione della Corte dei conti;
- dai direttori di Governo;
- dal magistrato giudicante e dal rappresentante il pubblico ministero più elevato in grado con giurisdizione limitata al territorio del Governo;
- dal capo della ragioneria del Governo ».

Art. 26. — La lettera b) è sostituita dalla seguente:

« b) su quella parte del bilancio preventivo e del conto consuntivo concernente il Governo ».

Art. 32. — Il terzo alinea del primo comma è sostituito dal seguente:

« per il Governo dello Scioa: in amarico ».

Il terzo alinea del secondo comma è sostituito dal seguente:

« nel territorio del Governo dello Scioa: in amarico ed in galla ».

Art. 44. — Dopo il secondo comma è aggiunto il seguente:

« La Ragioneria presso il Governo generale esercita anche le funzioni di Ragioneria del Governo dello Scioa ».

Art. 61. — Il secondo periodo è sostituito dal seguente:

« Il termine decorre per il territorio di ciascun Governo dalla pubblicazione nel rispettivo Bollettino ufficiale ».

Art. 63. — Le parole « del Governatorato di Addis Abeba » sono sostituite dalle altre « del Governo dello Scioa ».

Art. 2.

Nel ruolo del personale di Governo è aumentato un posto di segretario generale di Governo di 2° classe (grado 4°).

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal 1° gennaio 1939-XVII, e sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge. Il DUCE, proponente, è autorizzato a presentare il relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a San Rossore, addì 11 novembre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI — DI RIEGL

Visto, il Guardasigilli, SOMMI

Registrato alla Corte dei conti addì 15 dicembre 1938-XVII.

Atti del Governo, registro 401, foglio 78. — MAXCINI.

REGIO DECRETO LEGGE 11 novembre 1938-XVII, n. 1858.

Equiparazione del brevetto di Sansepolcrista a quello della Marcia su Roma agli effetti dei benefici previsti dalle vigenti disposizioni per i benemeriti della causa fascista.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100;

Ritenuta la urgente necessità di equiparare il brevetto di Sansepolcrista a quello della Marcia su Roma, agli effetti della concessione dei benefici previsti dalle vigenti disposizioni per i benemeriti della causa fascista;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del DUCE, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato e Ministro per l'Interno, di concerto col Segretario del Partito Nazionale Fascista, Ministro Segretario di Stato e col Ministro per le finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Articolo unico.

A tutti gli effetti della concessione dei benefici comunque previsti dalle vigenti disposizioni per i benemeriti della causa fascista, il possesso del brevetto di Sansepolcrista è equiparato al possesso del brevetto della Marcia su Roma.

Il presente decreto, che ha vigore dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno, sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge. Il DUCE, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, proponente, è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a San Rossore, addì 11 novembre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI — STARACE — DI REVEL

Visto, il Guardasigilli: SOLMI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 14 dicembre 1938-XVII
Atti del Governo, registro 404, foglio 66. — MANCINI.

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE 24 novembre 1938-XVII, n. 1859.

Norme per l'applicazione della tassa di bollo sui titoli ed effetti in valuta estera.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visti gli articoli 199, 200 e 205 della tariffa delle tasse di bollo allegata alla legge 30 dicembre 1923, n. 3268;

Ritenuta la urgente ed assoluta necessità di adottare nuove norme per l'applicazione della tassa di bollo sui titoli e sulle cambiali stilati in valute estere;

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 100;

Sentito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Nostro Ministro Segretario di Stato per le finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

Le tasse di bollo di cui agli articoli 199, 200 e 205 della tariffa allegata alla legge 30 dicembre 1923, n. 3268, sui titoli e sulle cambiali stilati in valute estere, saranno commisurate al contravalore in lire di dette valute in base all'ultimo listino delle medie semestrali delle quotazioni ufficiali dei cambi, pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno a cura del Portafoglio dello Stato.

Per le valute estere non comprese nel listino di cui al comma precedente, il ragguaglio verrà fatto sui corsi medi delle valute stesse da calcolarsi semestralmente dal Portafoglio dello Stato prendendo per base i cambi applicati per i conti di compensazioni fra l'Italia e i paesi esteri cui le divise si riferiscono ovvero, per i paesi che non hanno conti di compensazioni valutarie con l'Italia, i cambi accertati sulla piazza di Londra.

Per le valute che non rientrano in nessuno dei casi contemplati nel comma precedente, il ragguaglio sarà fatto sulla base della parità aurea con la lira.

Art. 2.

Il presente decreto entrerà in vigore dal giorno della sua pubblicazione nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Il presente decreto sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge.

Il Ministro proponente è autorizzato a presentare il relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma, addì 24 novembre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI — DI REVEL

Visto, il Guardasigilli: SOLMI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 14 dicembre 1938-XVII
Atti del Governo, registro 404, foglio 67. — MANCINI.

REGIO DECRETO-LEGGE 16 dicembre 1938-XVII, n. 1860.

Fusione dei comuni di Massa, Carrara e Montignoso in unico comune denominato « Apuania ».

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto l'art. 3, n. 2, della legge 31 gennaio 1926, n. 100;

Ritenuta la necessità urgente ed assoluta di provvedere;

Udito il Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del DUCE, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro per gli affari dell'interno;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Art. 1.

I comuni di Massa, Carrara e Montignoso sono fusi in unico comune denominato « Apuania ».

Art. 2.

La provincia di Massa e Carrara assume la denominazione « Provincia di Apuania ».

Il presente decreto entrerà in vigore il giorno 18 dicembre 1938-XVII e sarà presentato al Parlamento per la conversione in legge. Il DUCE, Ministro per l'interno, proponente, è autorizzato alla presentazione del relativo disegno di legge.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a Roma, addì 16 dicembre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI

Visto, il Guardasigilli: SOLMI
Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 17 dicembre 1938-XVII
Atti del Governo, registro 404, foglio 90. — MANCINI

REGIO DECRETO 15 novembre 1938-XVII, n. 1861.

Autorizzazione al comune di Bolzano a continuare ad applicare le imposte di consumo con la tariffa della classe D.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto l'art. 27 del testo unico per la finanza locale approvato con Nostro decreto del 14 settembre 1931-IX, n. 1175;

Vista la domanda del 20 agosto 1938-XV, con la quale il comune di Bolzano in esecuzione della propria delibera del

29 dicembre 1937, regolarmente approvata dall'Autorità di tutela, chiede di avvalersi della disposizione di cui al precedente articolo;

Udito il parere della Commissione centrale per la finanza locale espresso nella seduta del 21 ottobre 1938-XV;

Sulla proposta del Nostro Ministro Segretario di Stato per le finanze;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Articolo unico.

Il comune di Bolzano è autorizzato ad applicare fino al 31 dicembre 1942 le imposte di consumo con le aliquote stabilite per la classe superiore D.

Ordiniamo che il presente decreto, munito del sigillo dello Stato, sia inserito nella raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti del Regno d'Italia, mandando a chiunque spetti di osservarlo e di farlo osservare.

Dato a San Rossore, addì 15 novembre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

DI REVEL

Visto: 41 Guardasigilli: SOLMI

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 14 dicembre 1938-XVII
Atti del Governo, registra 404, foglio 65. — MANCINI.

REGIO DECRETO 25 ottobre 1938-XVI, n. 1862.

Riconoscimento giuridico del Fondo di previdenza del personale anziano dei servizi esattoriali dipendenti dalla Cassa di risparmio di Reggio Emilia.

N. 1861. R. decreto 25 ottobre 1938, col quale, sulla proposta del Ministro per le corporazioni, viene riconosciuto come corpo morale, il Fondo di previdenza del personale anziano dei servizi esattoriali dipendente dalla Cassa di risparmio di Reggio Emilia in pianta stabile al 31 dicembre 1927.

Visto: 41 Guardasigilli: SOLMI

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 3 dicembre 1938-XVII

REGIO DECRETO 14 ottobre 1938-XVI.

Norme transitorie per lo svolgimento degli esami per l'avanzamento degli ufficiali in S.P.E. della Regia aeronautica.

VITTORIO EMANUELE III.

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE

RE D'ITALIA

IMPERATORE D'ETIOPIA

Visto il R. decreto-legge 28 gennaio 1935-XIII, n. 311, e le successive sue modificazioni;

Visti i Regi decreti 6 ottobre 1927, 11 ottobre 1927, 3 luglio 1930 e 10 agosto 1931 e le successive modificazioni con i quali furono approvati i programmi e le norme degli esami per l'avanzamento degli ufficiali in servizio permanente della Regia aeronautica;

Visto il R. decreto 16 dicembre 1935-XIV che detta norme transitorie per lo svolgimento degli esami stessi;

Visto il R. decreto 4 gennaio 1938-XVI che proroga la validità di talune norme transitorie per lo svolgimento degli esami anzidetti;

Ritenuta la necessità di prorogare ulteriormente le disposizioni stesse;

Sulla proposta del Capo del Governo, Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato, Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'aeronautica;

Abbiamo decretato e decretiamo:

Articolo unico.

Le disposizioni di cui all'articolo 2 del Regio decreto 16 dicembre 1935 che detta norme transitorie per lo svolgimento degli esami per l'avanzamento degli ufficiali in servizio permanente della Regia aeronautica, si applicano agli esami obbligatori per la formazione del quadro d'avanzamento per l'anno 1939.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dalla data della sua emanazione e sarà registrato alla Corte dei conti.

Dato a San Rossore, addì 14 ottobre 1938-XVII

VITTORIO EMANUELE

MUSSOLINI

Registrato alla Corte dei conti, addì 21 novembre 1938-XVII.
Registro n. 7 Aeronautica, foglio n. 336 - MAZZOCCHI.

(4902)

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 29 ottobre 1938-XVII.

Autorizzazione all'Azienda autonoma della stazione di cura di Chianciano ad applicare speciali contribuzioni sugli spettacoli e trattenimenti.

IL MINISTRO PER GLI AFFARI DELL'INTERNO

DI CONCERTO CON

IL MINISTRO PER LE FINANZE

Veduta la domanda in data 30 giugno 1938-XVI, con la quale il presidente dell'Azienda autonoma della stazione di cura di Chianciano, chiede in esecuzione della deliberazione 30 gennaio precedente di quel Comitato locale, l'autorizzazione ad applicare speciali contribuzioni sui biglietti dei pubblici spettacoli e trattenimenti nella misura massima consentita dalle disposizioni in vigore, limitatamente al periodo dal 1° maggio al 31 ottobre di ciascun anno;

Considerato che i proventi dell'imposta di soggiorno e del contributo speciale di cura si addimostrano insufficienti a fronteggiare tutte le spese ordinarie e straordinarie della detta stazione di cura;

Veduto il parere favorevole espresso dalla Giunta provinciale amministrativa di Siena in data 20 luglio 1938-XVI;

Veduti l'art. 15 del R. decreto-legge 15 aprile 1926-IV, n. 765, modificato col R. decreto-legge 12 luglio 1934-XII, n. 1398, nonché gli articoli 20 e 21 del regolamento approvato con R. decreto 12 agosto 1927-V, n. 1615;

Decreta:

L'Azienda autonoma della stazione di cura di Chianciano è autorizzata ad applicare, limitatamente al periodo dal 1° maggio al 31 ottobre di ciascun anno, speciali contribuzioni sui biglietti dei pubblici spettacoli e trattenimenti in misura non eccedente il sette per cento per gli spettacoli e trattenimenti nei quali il diritto erariale è applicato in misura del 10 % ed il 10 % per gli spettacoli cinematografici e misti di varietà e cinematografo e per i trattenimenti sportivi.

Il prefetto di Siena è incaricata dell'esecuzione del presente decreto.

Roma, addì 29 ottobre 1938-XVII

p. Il Ministro per l'Interno: BUFFARINI

Il Ministro per le Finanze: DI REVEL

(4904)

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 13 dicembre 1938-XVII.

Proroga di divieto di caccia e uccellazione in provincia di Roma.

**IL MINISTRO PER L'AGRICOLTURA
E PER LE FORESTE**

Visto l'art. 21 del testo unico delle leggi e decreti per la protezione della selvaggina e per l'esercizio della caccia, approvato con R. decreto 15 gennaio 1931, n. 117;

Visto il decreto Ministeriale 6 aprile 1933, con cui è stato disposto il divieto di caccia e uccellazione, sotto qualsiasi forma, fino a tutta l'annata venatoria 1933-34, nella zona della provincia di Roma, denominata « Muratella-Maccarese »;

Visti gli altri decreti Ministeriali con cui il suddetto divieto è stato prorogato fino al 15 dicembre 1938-XVII;

Sulla proposta della Commissione venatoria provinciale di Roma ed udito il Comitato per la caccia;

Decreta:

Il divieto di caccia e uccellazione, sotto qualsiasi forma, disposto con i succitati decreti Ministeriali, nella zona della provincia di Roma, denominata « Muratella-Maccarese », è prorogato fino al 15 febbraio 1939-XVII.

La Commissione venatoria provinciale di Roma provvederà, nel modo che riterrà meglio adatto, a portare quanto sopra a conoscenza degli interessati.

Il presente decreto verrà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 13 dicembre 1938 XVII

p. Il Ministro: TASSINARI

(4903)

PRESENTAZIONE DI DECRETI-LEGGE AL PARLAMENTO

MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE

Agli effetti dell'art. 3 della legge 31 gennaio 1926-IV, n. 100, si notifica che S. E. il Ministro per le finanze in data 13 dicembre 1938-XVII ha presentato all'Ecc.ma Presidenza della Camera dei deputati il disegno di legge per la conversione in legge del R. decreto-legge 17 novembre 1938-XVII, n. 1826, concernente l'istituzione di un Fondo di previdenza a favore del personale provinciale dell'Amministrazione del catasto e dei servizi tecnici erariali.

(4916)

DISPOSIZIONI E COMUNICATI

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

Scioglimento d'ufficio di cooperativa

Si avverte che, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 8 del R. decreto-legge 11 dicembre 1930, n. 1882, la Società cooperativa di consumo fra scaricatori del porto, con sede in Taranto, illegalmente costituita, non avendo per un periodo di oltre due anni compiuto atti di amministrazione o di gestione, sarà dichiarata, a far data dall'effetto di legge con decreto del Ministro per le corporazioni, decaduta trascorso un mese dalla presente in.

Chiunque vi abbia interesse può fare opposizione o comunicazioni al Ministero delle corporazioni entro il termine citato.

(4918)

ISTITUTO PER IL CREDITO NAVALE

(1^a pubblicazione)

Retifica d'intestazione di certificato nominativo.

Si dichiara che, per omissione occorsa nella dichiarazione fatta dal richiedente, il certificato nominativo n. 3 rappresentante n. 425 obbligazioni 6,50 per cento emesse dall'Istituto per il credito navale, serie speciale « Italia », venne intestato a « Ravasonga Evelina di Carlo, domiciliata in Milano », mentre — giusta documenti successivamente esibiti — avrebbe dovuto essere intestato a « Ravasogna Evelina di Carlo, domiciliata in Milano, minorenni ».

Si diffida chiunque possa avervi interesse che, trascorso un mese dalla data della prima pubblicazione del presente avviso, ove non siano state notificate opposizioni all'Istituto emittente, l'intestazione suddetta sarà come sopra rettificata.

Roma, addì dicembre 1938-XVII

Il presidente: A. BENEDECE

(4901)

ISPettorato per la DIFESA DEL RISPARMIO E PER L'ESERCIZIO DEL CREDITO

Nomina del presidente del Comitato di sorveglianza della Cassa rurale ed artigiana di Ostra Vetere (Ancona)

Nella seduta tenuta il 6 dicembre 1938-XVII dal Comitato di sorveglianza della Cassa rurale ed artigiana di Ostra Vetere (Ancona) il sig. Gino Stampolesi è stato eletto presidente del Comitato stesso, ai sensi dell'art. 58 del R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141, e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636.

(4917)

Assunzione della gestione del patrimonio della Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Montedinove (Ascoli Piceno) da parte dell'Istituto di credito agrario per l'Italia centrale.

IL GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA CAPO DELL'ISPettorato

PER LA DIFESA DEL RISPARMIO E PER L'ESERCIZIO DEL CREDITO

Veduti i Regi decreti-legge 29 luglio 1927-V, n. 1509, e 29 luglio 1928-VI, n. 2085, convertiti rispettivamente nelle leggi 5 luglio 1928-VI, n. 1760, e 20 dicembre 1928-VII, n. 3130, riguardanti l'ordinamento del credito agrario;

Veduto l'art. 31 del regolamento per l'esecuzione del suddetto R. decreto-legge 29 luglio 1927-V, n. 1509, approvato con decreto Ministeriale 23 gennaio 1928-VI e modificato con decreto del DUCE, Presidente del Comitato dei Ministri, del 26 luglio 1937-XV;

Veduto il R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, sulla difesa del risparmio e sulla disciplina della funzione creditizia, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141, e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636;

Ritenuto che la Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Montedinove (Ascoli Piceno) non può utilmente funzionare;

Dispone:

La gestione del patrimonio della Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Montedinove (Ascoli Piceno) è affidata all'Istituto di credito agrario per l'Italia Centrale, che dovrà prendere in consegna, redigendone apposito verbale, le attività e gli atti dell'Ente.

Il presente provvedimento sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 dicembre 1938-XVII

V. AZZOLINI

(4895)

Assunzione della gestione del patrimonio della Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Onani (Nuoro) da parte dell'Istituto di credito agrario per la Sardegna.

IL GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA CAPO DELL'ISPettorato

PER LA DIFESA DEL RISPARMIO E PER L'ESERCIZIO DEL CREDITO

Veduti i Regi decreti-legge 29 luglio 1927-V, n. 1509, e 29 luglio 1928-VI, n. 2085, convertiti rispettivamente nelle leggi 5 luglio 1928-VI, n. 1760, e 20 dicembre 1928-VII, n. 3130, riguardanti l'ordinamento del credito agrario;

Veduto l'art. 31 del regolamento per l'esecuzione del suddetto R. decreto-legge 29 luglio 1927-V, n. 1585, approvato con decreto Ministeriale 23 gennaio 1928-VI e modificato con decreto del DUCE, Presidente del Comitato dei Ministri, del 26 luglio 1937-XV;

Veduto il R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, sulla difesa del risparmio e sulla disciplina della funzione creditizia, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141, e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636;

Ritenuto che la Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Onani (Nuoro) non può utilmente funzionare;

Dispone:

La gestione del patrimonio della Cassa comunale di credito agrario di Onani (Nuoro) è affidata all'Istituto di credito agrario per la Sardegna, che dovrà prendere in consegna, redigendone apposito verbale, le attività e gli atti dell'Ente.

Il presente provvedimento sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 dicembre 1938-XVII

V. AZZOLINI

(4896)

Sostituzione del commissario liquidatore della Cassa rurale di Panico, con sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna).

IL GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA
CAPO DELL'ISPettorato

PER LA DIFESA DEL RISPARMIO E PER L'ESERCIZIO DEL CREDITO

Veduto il testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento delle Casse rurali ed artigiane, approvato con R. decreto 26 agosto 1937-XV, n. 1706;

Veduto il R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, sulla difesa del risparmio e sulla disciplina della funzione creditizia, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141, e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636;

Veduto il decreto del DUCE, Presidente del Comitato dei Ministri, in data 19 maggio 1937-XV che revoca l'autorizzazione all'esercizio del credito e dispone la messa in liquidazione della Cassa rurale di Panico, con sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna), secondo le norme di cui al titolo VII, capo III, del citato Regio decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375;

Veduto il proprio provvedimento in data 19 maggio 1937-XV con il quale sono stati nominati il commissario liquidatore ed i membri del Comitato di sorveglianza della suddetta azienda;

Considerato che in seguito alle dimissioni del commissario liquidatore avv. Alessandro Cagli si rende necessario procedere alla sua sostituzione,

Dispone:

Il rag. Arturo Cuboni è nominato commissario liquidatore della Cassa rurale di Panico, avente sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna), con i poteri e le attribuzioni contemplati dal capo VIII del testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento delle Casse rurali ed artigiane, approvato con R. decreto 26 agosto 1937-XV, n. 1706 e dal titolo VII, capo III, del R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141 e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636, in sostituzione dell'avv. Alessandro Cagli.

Il presente provvedimento sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 dicembre 1938-XVII

V. AZZOLINI

(4893)

Sostituzione di un membro del Comitato di sorveglianza della Cassa rurale di Panico, in liquidazione, con sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna).

IL GOVERNATORE DELLA BANCA D'ITALIA
CAPO DELL'ISPettorato

PER LA DIFESA DEL RISPARMIO E PER L'ESERCIZIO DEL CREDITO

Veduto il testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento delle Casse rurali ed artigiane, approvato con R. decreto 26 agosto 1937-XV, n. 1706,

Veduto il R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, sulla difesa del risparmio e sulla disciplina della funzione creditizia, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141 e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636;

Veduto il decreto del DUCE, Presidente del Comitato dei Ministri, in data 19 maggio 1937-XV che revoca l'autorizzazione all'esercizio del credito e dispone la messa in liquidazione della Cassa rurale di Panico, con sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna), secondo le norme di cui al titolo VII, capo III, del citato Regio decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375;

Veduto il proprio provvedimento in data 19 maggio 1937-XV, con il quale si è nominato l'avv. Alessandro Cagli commissario liquidatore ed i signori avv. Enrico Ghezzi, dott. Raffaele Capone e rag. Arturo Cuboni membri del Comitato di sorveglianza della Cassa liquidata;

Considerato che in seguito alla nomina del predetto rag. Arturo Cuboni a commissario liquidatore della ripetuta Cassa si rende necessario procedere alla sua sostituzione nel Comitato di sorveglianza;

Dispone:

Il rag. Tullio Magrini è nominato membro del Comitato di sorveglianza della Cassa rurale di Panico, in liquidazione, avente sede nel comune di Marzabotto (Bologna), con i poteri e le attribuzioni contemplati dal capo VIII del testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento delle Casse rurali ed artigiane, approvato con R. decreto 26 agosto 1937-XV, n. 1706, e dal titolo VII, capo III, del R. decreto-legge 12 marzo 1936-XIV, n. 375, modificato con le leggi 7 marzo 1938-XVI, n. 141 e 7 aprile 1938-XVI, n. 636, in sostituzione del rag. Arturo Cuboni.

Il presente provvedimento sarà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno.

Roma, addì 8 dicembre 1938-XVII

V. AZZOLINI

(4894)

CONCORSI

REGIA PREFETTURA DI CREMONA

Variante alla graduatoria del concorso a posti di veterinario condotto.

IL PREFETTO DELLA PROVINCIA DI CREMONA

Veduto il proprio decreto in data 29 luglio 1938, n. 12615, con il quale è stata approvata la graduatoria generale dei concorrenti ai posti di veterinario condotto vacanti in questa Provincia al 30 novembre 1936;

Visto il decreto di pari data e numero con il quale veniva provveduto alla dichiarazione dei vincitori per i due posti messi a concorso;

Atteso che la condotta veterinaria consorziale di Pizzighettone si è resa vacante in quanto che il titolare della medesima dott. Giuseppe Trombini ha rassegnato le dimissioni;

Ritenuto necessario provvedere alla sostituzione, Considerato che il dott. Antonio Servegnini, classificato 3° in graduatoria, a seguito di regolare invito ha rinunciato al posto;

Visti gli articoli 26 e 55 del regolamento 11 marzo 1935, n. 281;

Decreta:

E' dichiarato vincitore del concorso per la condotta veterinaria consorziale di Pizzighettone, Formigara, San Bassano, il dott. Umberto Corini, classificato 4° in graduatoria in sostituzione del dott. Giuseppe Trombini.

Il presente decreto verrà pubblicato nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno, nel Foglio annunci legali di questa Provincia e per otto giorni consecutivi all'albo pretorio di questa Prefettura e dei comuni di Pizzighettone, Formigara e San Bassano.

Cremona addì 30 novembre 1938-XVII

P. Il prefetto: SOLDANI

(4858)

MUGNOZZA GIUSEPPE, direttore

SANTI RAFFAELE, gerente

Roma — Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, L. O. C.



GAZZETTA UFFICIALE DEL REGNO D'ITALIA

PARTE SECONDA FOGLIO DELLE INSERZIONI

Anno 79°

ROMA - Sabato, 17 dicembre 1938 - Anno XVII

N. 287

MODALITÀ PER LE INSERZIONI

Il prezzo degli annunci da inserire nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno è di L. 3,00, per gli annunci giudiziari e di L. 4,00, per ogni altro annuncio, per ciascuna linea di scrittura o di cifra dell'annuncio originale comunicato per la inserzione, esclusa la intestazione, per la quale è dovuto un diritto fisso di L. 20,00 per gli annunci giudiziari e di L. 30,00 per gli altri annunci.

Ogni linea di scrittura dell'originale non potrà contenere più di 28 sillabe. I prospetti e gli elenchi contenenti cifre verranno inseriti nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* con la stessa disposizione con la quale risultano compilati nel testo originale comunicato dai richiedenti.

Gli originali degli annunci devono essere redatti su carta da bollo da L. 4,00, o su carta uso bollo per quelli che, in forza di legge godono il privilegio della esenzione dalla tassa di bollo.

Qualora l'annuncio sia stato scritto su carta da bollo a mezzo foglio con margini ridotti viene portato a 35 il numero delle sillabe consentito per ogni rigo ed il calcolo dei rigi sarà ottenuto moltiplicando per 1,25 il numero dei rigi e degli spazi di rigi occupati dal testo, esclusa, ben s'intende, la intestazione per la quale rimane applicabile il diritto fisso nella misura suesposta.

Il prezzo degli annunci richiesti per corrispondenza alla Libreria dello Stato in Roma, deve essere versato negli Uffici postali a favore del conto corrente N. 1/2849 dell'Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, indicando nel retro del certificato di allibramento lo scopo dell'invio. L'amministrazione non risponde dei ritardi causati dall'omissione di tale indicazione.

Gli avvisi con immediata scadenza di termini che pervengono entro le 12 ore di ogni giorno feriali, saranno pubblicati nel fascicolo della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del giorno feriali immediatamente successivo. Agli effetti della legge sulle tasse di bollo, sull'importo di ciascuna inserzione è dovuta la tassa proporzionale dell'1,80 %, comprensiva della tassa di bollo per quietanza e del diritto fisso a favore della Cassa di Previdenza dei Giornalisti.

AVVISO PER GLI INSERZIONISTI

Gli Enti o le persone che frequentemente hanno occasione di dover pubblicare avvisi sulla *Gazzetta Ufficiale* possono — per evitare di dover inviare il denaro caso per caso — versare nella Cassa dell'Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, in conto corrente infruttifero, la somma che ritengono occorrente per le future inserzioni, effettuandone il versamento nel solito c/o postale 1/2849, segnando nel certificato di allibramento la seguente indicazione: « depositi in conto corrente per inserzioni nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* ».

L'Ufficio di Amministrazione della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* avrà cura di inviare semestralmente agli interessati l'estratto dei detti conti e di avvertirli preventivamente quando i saldi attivi dei conti medesimi siano ridotti a cifra inferiore al costo medio di una inserzione.

L'Ufficio Inserzioni in ROMA è presso la Sede della Libreria dello Stato in Via XX Settembre - Palazzo Ministero Finanze - Telefono 481884. Le somme da inviare a Roma per pagamento delle inserzioni debbono essere versate esclusivamente nel conto corrente postale 1-2849, osservando la norma indicata nelle sopra descritte "Modalità per le inserzioni".

In MILANO la Sede della Libreria dello Stato - Galleria Vittorio Emanuele, 3 - è autorizzata ad accettare soltanto gli avvisi a pagamento che vengono consegnati a mano, accompagnati dal relativo importo.

AVVISO

AUMENTO DELLA TARIFFA PER LE INSERZIONI NELLA PARTE II DELLA "GAZZETTA UFFICIALE", DEL REGNO

Con Decreto in data 12 novembre 1938-XVII di S. E. il Ministro per le Finanze, la tariffa per le inserzioni nella parte seconda della "Gazzetta Ufficiale", è stata portata, a decorrere dal 1° gennaio 1939-XVII, da L. 3 a L. 4 per gli annunci giudiziari e da L. 4 a L. 5 per ogni altro avviso, per ciascuna linea o frazione di linea di scrittura originale.

Resta invariato il diritto fisso di testata di L. 20 per gli avvisi giudiziari e di L. 30 per gli altri avvisi.

COMMERCIALI

SOC. AN. GESTIONE SPETTACOLI

(in liquidazione).

Sede in Milano — Capitale sociale L. 50.000.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria per il giorno 23 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 15, in prima convocazione, e per il giorno 3 febbraio 1939-XVII, ove occorra una seconda convocazione, sempre alle ore 15, presso la sede sociale in Milano, viale Monte Santo n. 5, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Presentazione del bilancio al 28 ottobre 1938 e relazione del liquidatore e relative deliberazioni;
2. Relazione dei sindaci.

Il deposito delle azioni per l'intervento dell'assemblea dovrà effettuarsi a norma dell'art. 2 dello statuto presso la cassa della società in viale Monte Santo, 5, tre giorni liberi avanti quello fissato per la convocazione dell'assemblea.

Milano, 14 dicembre 1938-XVII

p. S. A. Gestione Spettacoli:

Il liquidatore: ing. M. Savini.

6680 (A pagamento).

S. A. GRAN CINEMA TEATRO ITALIA

Sede in Milano.

Capitale sociale L. 1.560.000, interamente versato.

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria per il giorno 18 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 11, nella sede della società, in via San Giovanni in Conca n. 4, per la trattazione del seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Relazione del Consiglio e del collegio sindacale sul bilancio al 31 ottobre 1938-XVII;
2. Presentazione del bilancio al 31 ottobre 1938-XVII e deliberazioni relative.

Per partecipare all'assemblea gli azionisti possessori di azioni al portatore, dovranno depositare le loro azioni presso la cassa sociale, entro il giorno 12 gennaio 1939.

I possessori di azioni nominative potranno intervenire senza alcuna formalità.

Restandosi deserta l'adunanza nel giorno sopra indicato, l'assemblea avrà luogo in seconda convocazione il giorno 24 gennaio 1939, nello stesso luogo ed ora.

Milano, 14 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6685 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ANONIMA
« INDUSTRIA MECCANICA DI PRECISIONE S. A. »

Sede sociale in Milano, via Settembrini n. 130.
 Capitale sociale L. 200.000, interamente versato.

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria per il giorno 7 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 10, presso la sede sociale in Milano, via Settembrini n. 130, per discutere e deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

Proposta di modifica dell'art. 14 dello statuto sociale e provvedimenti relativi.

L'eventuale assemblea di seconda convocazione avrà luogo il giorno 13 gennaio 1939-XVII, stessa sede ed ora, e con l'uguale ordine del giorno.

Per intervenire all'assemblea i signori azionisti dovranno depositare le azioni, se al portatore, almeno cinque giorni liberi prima di quello fissato per l'adunanza presso la cassa sociale.

Milano, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Gli Amministratori.

6682 (A pagamento).

SOC. AN. COOP. EDIFICATRICE « IL PROGRESSO »
GESSATE

Convocazione di assemblea

I soci sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria per le ore 10 del giorno 26 dicembre 1938-XVII, per discutere sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Bilancio e previsioni;
2. Vendita dello stabile;
3. Nomina e conferma di liquidatore.

In mancanza del numero legale dei soci l'assemblea si intenderà convocata in seconda convocazione nel giorno 31 dicembre 1938-XVII, in sede sociale, per le ore 15.

Il liquidatore: (firma illeggibile).

6684 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ANONIMA LIQUORIFICIO LODIGIANO

Sede in Lodi, via S. Angelo n. 9.

Capitale sociale elevato a L. 600.000; versato L. 400.200.

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria per il giorno 12 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 14, alla sede sociale, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Approvazione del bilancio e deliberare conseguenti;
2. Varie.

A sensi dell'art. 14 dello statuto sociale si invitano i signori azionisti ad effettuare il deposito delle azioni non oltre il giorno 7 gennaio 1939, presso la cassa sociale.

Lodi, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il presidente del Consiglio di amministrazione;

Le sera Renato

6686 (A pagamento).

SOC. AN. MOTO GARELLI

Sede in Milano — Capitale sociale L. 1.000.000.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria in Milano, corso Italia n. 49, presso la sede sociale, per il giorno 10 gennaio 1939-XVII, ad ore 11, ed eventualmente in seconda convocazione per il successivo 17 gennaio 1939-XVII, stessi luogo ed ora, per trattare il seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Proposta di modifica dell'art. 21 dello statuto sociale;
2. Ratifica di nomina di amministratori;
3. Designazione del presidente del collegio sindacale e nomina di un sindaco supplente.

Il deposito delle azioni al portatore per il valido intervento alla riunione dovrà essere effettuato almeno cinque giorni liberi prima di quello fissato per l'assemblea, presso la cassa sociale in Milano o presso lo stabilimento in Sesto S. Giovanni.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6687 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ANONIMA « SAVOIA - BAGNI »

Sede in Torino, via Villa Glori, Pilonetto — Capitale sociale L. 100.000.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria, sabato 31 dicembre 1938-XVII, alle ore 16, presso la sede sociale in Torino, ed eventualmente in seconda convocazione per il giorno 25 gennaio 1939-XVII, alla stessa ora, con il seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Relazione del Consiglio di amministrazione e dei sindaci;
2. Bilancio al 30 settembre 1938-XVII;
3. Nomina di un consigliere di amministrazione.

Le azioni vanno depositate presso la sede sociale entro i termini di legge.

Torino, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6688 (A pagamento).

« S.A.I.D.E.A. »

Società Anonima Immobiliare Domus et Ager

Sede in Bologna — Capitale sociale L. 450.000, interamente versato.

Convocazione di assemblea

I soci sono invitati ad intervenire all'assemblea generale ordinaria della società che avrà luogo nello studio del notaio Ippolito Suzzi, via Montegrappa, 6, per il giorno 27 gennaio 1939, alle ore 10, per discutere il seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Bilancio conto spese rendite e riparto utili;
2. Relazione dell'amministratore unico e dei sindaci;
3. Nomina dell'amministratore unico.

Occorrendo una seconda convocazione questa è fissata per il giorno 10 gennaio 1939, alle ore 11.

Le azioni al portatore dovranno essere depositate presso la sede della società oppure presso la Banca cooperativa di Bologna, almeno cinque giorni prima dell'assemblea.

L'Amministratore unico.

6693 (A pagamento).

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA ESERCIZIO MAGAZZINI MOLO VECCHIO

Sede in Genova — Capitale L. 750.000, interamente versato.

Convocazione di assemblea

Gli azionisti di questa società sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria per il giorno 4 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 15, nei locali della sede sociale, via Balbi, 13 rosso, Genova, per deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

Revoca della deliberazione dell'assemblea straordinaria del 19 febbraio 1938-XVI, relativa all'aumento del capitale sociale da L. 750.000 a L. 2.000.000 e conseguente modifica del 1° comma dell'art. 5 dello statuto sociale come segue:

« Il capitale sociale è di L. 750.000 diviso in 9375 azioni da L. 80 ciascuna. Le azioni possono essere al portatore e nominative ».

Occorrendo una seconda convocazione, questa avrà luogo il giorno 7 gennaio 1939-XVII alle ore 15 presso la sede sociale.

Per intervenire all'assemblea gli azionisti dovranno depositare, almeno cinque giorni prima di quello fissato per l'assemblea, presso la cassa sociale in Genova, via Balbi 13 rosso, le rispettive azioni.

Ai portatori di azioni nominative verrà, a cura della direzione della società, tempestivamente inviato biglietto di ammissione.

Genova, 13 gennaio 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

669: (A pagamento).

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA OFFICINA POLIGRAFICA EDITRICE SUBALPINA « OPES »

Sede in Torino, via Artisti, 29 — Capitale sociale L. 300.000.

Convocazione di assemblea

Gli azionisti della società sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria nella sede della società per il giorno 5 gennaio 1939, ore 16, ed occorrendo in seconda convocazione per il giorno 7 gennaio successivo, stesso luogo, ed ora, per deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

Nomina dell'amministratore unico.

Per intervenire all'adunanza, gli azionisti dovranno depositare le loro azioni al portatore cinque giorni liberi prima della data della assemblea.

L'amministratore unico: Pietro Guelfo.

669: (A pagamento).

« I.V.A. »

Industria Vetrare Artistiche G. Polloni Soc. An.

Sede in Firenze, via Garibaldi, 11 — Capitale versato L. 100.000.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria e straordinaria per il giorno 2 gennaio 1939, alle ore 9, nella sede sociale per discutere e deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

Parte ordinaria:

Relazioni dell'amministratore e dei sindaci sul bilancio al 31 dicembre 1937 e l'approvazione del bilancio stesso.

Parte straordinaria:

Provvedimenti in ordine all'art. 187 del Codice di commercio.

Il presente comunicato è datato il 24 gennaio 1939.

L'Amministratore unico.

669: (A pagamento).

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti della Società Anonima Rigenerazione Olii Lubrificanti (I.R.O.L.) sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria per il giorno 2 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 17, presso la sede sociale al Largo Fontanella di Borghese n. 84, p. 3, per deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

1. Nomina del Consiglio di amministrazione;
2. Relazione del collegio sindacale;
3. Esame della situazione finanziaria e provvedimenti relativi nell'ambito dell'art. 146 Codice di commercio.

Per intervenire all'assemblea gli azionisti dovranno depositare le azioni presso le casse sociali entro cinque giorni liberi prima della data dell'assemblea.

Occorrendo la seconda convocazione resta fissata per il giorno 5 gennaio successivo stessa ore e luogo.

Il Collegio sindacale.

6704 (A pagamento).

« I.C.A.S.A. »

Industrie Chimiche Adriatiche S. A.

Sede in Trieste.

Capitale sociale L. 1.200.000, interamente versato.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria per il giorno 13 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 15, nella sede della società in Trieste, via Valmartinaga, n. 5, per discutere e deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

Rinnovazione delle cariche sociali.

Per essere ammessi all'assemblea i soci debbono depositare i loro titoli azionari se al portatore nella cassa sociale al più tardi cinque giorni prima di quello fissato per l'adunanza.

Per le azioni nominative basta che l'azionista sia iscritto nel libro dei soci almeno cinque giorni prima dell'adunanza.

Trieste, 16 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Presidente del Consiglio di amministrazione.

6706 (A pagamento).

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA PIETRO MILIANI & C. Fabbrica italiana rotoli gommati

Sede in Roma.

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria presso la sede sociale in Roma, via Firenze, 38, per il giorno 4 gennaio 1939, alle ore 15, per discutere e deliberare sul seguente:

Ordine del giorno:

1. Situazione dei conti al 31 ottobre 1938 e relazione del Consiglio di amministrazione e dei sindaci;
2. Provvedimenti ai sensi dell'art. 146 Codice di commercio;
3. Eventuali e varie.

Occorrendo una seconda convocazione e a rimane fin d'ora stabilita per il giorno 11 gennaio 1939, stessa località, stessa ora. Per intervenire all'assemblea i signori azionisti dovranno provvedere al deposito delle azioni almeno cinque giorni liberi entro e non oltre la data del giorno 4 gennaio 1939.

Il presente comunicato è datato il 24 gennaio 1939.

Il Collegio Sindacale (firma illeggibile).

6707 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ITALIANA PER L'INDUSTRIA DEGLI ZUCCHERI

Anonima — Capitale sociale L. 126.000.000, interamente versato.

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria presso la sede legale in Roma, piazza Montecitorio, 115, il giorno di mercoledì 4 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 16, ed occorrendo, il giorno di giovedì 5 gennaio 1939-XVII, stessa ora, in seconda convocazione, col seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Nomina dell'intero Consiglio di amministrazione a sensi dell'art. 14 dello statuto sociale;
2. Modificazione degli articoli 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 e 21 dello statuto sociale.

Il deposito delle azioni al portatore dovrà essere fatto entro il giorno 27 dicembre 1938 a Roma, Milano e Torino, presso le sedi del Credito italiano, della Banca commerciale italiana e del Banco di Roma; a Genova presso le sedi del Credito italiano, della Banca commerciale italiana, del Banco di Roma, della Banca nazionale del lavoro, nonché presso gli uffici della società in via Corsica, 193.

I signori azionisti, al cui nome risulteranno iscritte azioni sul libro dei soci a tutto il 27 dicembre 1938, riceveranno a domicilio i biglietti di ammissione all'assemblea.

Roma, 13 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione

6710 (A pagamento)

SOCIETA ANONIMA « TESTI »Industrie riunite cementi, laterizi materiali da costruzione
(in liquidazione).

Sede in Roma, via Bocca di Leone n. 68 — Capitale L. 20.000.000

Gli azionisti della Società anonima Testi, in liquidazione, sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria di seconda convocazione presso la sede sociale per le ore 11 del giorno 11 gennaio 1939-XVII per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Relazione del liquidatore e del Collegio sindacale;
2. Presentazione, discussione ed approvazione del bilancio al 31 dicembre 1937-XVI.

Per intervenire all'assemblea le azioni al portatore devono essere depositate cinque giorni liberi prima presso la Banca commerciale italiana sede di Roma.

Il Liquidatore.

6711 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ANONIMA TERME D'ABANO**Errata-corrige.**

Nell'avviso pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del 14 corrente numero 284, pag. 1139 deve leggersi: Capitale « L. 3.711.500 » e non « L. 2.711.500 » e « 28 dicembre » e non « 27 dicembre », per il deposito delle azioni.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione

6712 (A pagamento)

« E.C.E.R. »

Società anonima Ente Cinematografico Excelsa Roma

Capitale L. 20.000.000, interamente versato

Gli azionisti dell'istituita società sono convocati in assemblea generale ordinaria e straordinaria per il giorno 1 gennaio 1939, alle ore 15, presso la sede sociale in via del Corso, 111, per deliberare e deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:**Parte ordinaria:**

1. Esame della situazione patrimoniale;
2. Nomina di sindaci.

Parte straordinaria:

1. Proposta di anticipato scioglimento della società e sua messa in liquidazione;
2. Eventuale nomina di liquidatori.

Il Presidente.

6713 (A pagamento).

CAMELI & C.

Società di navigazione - Anonima

Sede in Genova.

Gli azionisti sono convocati in assemblea straordinaria, per il giorno 31 dicembre 1938-XVII andante, nella sede sociale in Genova, piazza Portello n. 6-4, alle ore 18, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

- a) Riduzione del capitale sociale da Lit. 1.300.000 a Lit. 130.000 mediante rimborso di Lit. 900 per ciascuna azione, riducendo il valore di ogni azione a Lit. 100;
- b) Modifica dell'art. 5 dello statuto sociale;
- c) Varie.

Le azioni dovranno essere depositate cinque giorni prima dell'adunanza nella cassa sociale.

Occorrendo una seconda riunione questa è fissata sin d'ora per il giorno 14 gennaio 1939, alla stessa ora e luogo.

Genova, 10 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6727 (A pagamento).

« A.C.S.A. » AUTOCISTERNE SOCIETA ANONIMA

Sede in Genova — Capitale sociale Lit. 30.000.

Gli azionisti dell'« A.C.S.A. » Autocisterne Soc. An., sono convocati in assemblea straordinaria per il giorno 31 dicembre 1938-XVII, alle ore 16, nella sede sociale in Genova, piazza Portello, 6-4, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

- a) Liquidazione anticipata della società;
- b) Nomina del o dei liquidatori;
- c) Varie.

Le azioni dovranno essere depositate tre giorni prima nella cassa sociale.

Occorrendo una seconda riunione, questa è fin d'ora fissata per il 14 gennaio 1939-XVII, alla stessa ora e luogo.

Genova, 10 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6728 (A pagamento).

**S. A. ESERCIZIO FONDERIE LIGURI
E COSTRUZIONI MECCANICHE**

Capitale L. 10.000.000 interamente versato

I signori azionisti sono convocati in assemblea generale straordinaria presso la sede sociale in Genova-Sampierdarena, via Filippo Santaroca n. 2, per il giorno 5 gennaio 1939-XVII, alle ore 15 in prima convocazione e il giorno 12 gennaio 1939-XVII alle ore 15 in seconda convocazione, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Nomina di amministratori e di sindaci;
2. Proposta di modificazioni agli articoli nn. 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 e 19 dello statuto sociale;
3. Varie.

Per intervenire all'assemblea gli azionisti dovranno depositare le loro azioni almeno cinque giorni prima presso la cassa sociale.

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6729 (A pagamento).

SOCIETA ANONIMA GARDA

Sede in Torino — Capitale sociale L. 500.000

Convocazione di assemblea

I signori azionisti della S. A. Garda sono convocati in assemblea straordinaria presso la sede della società, via Po, 6, per il giorno 31 dicembre 1938-XVII, alle ore 15, per deliberare sul seguente

Ordine del giorno:

1. Ratifica di riduzione del capitale sociale;
2. Dimissioni ed elezione del Consiglio d'amministrazione;
3. Dimissioni ed elezione del collegio sindacale;
4. Varie.

Il deposito delle azioni al portatore per intervenire all'assemblea deve essere fatto presso la sede sociale entro il 25 dicembre 1938-XVII.

Torino, 14 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6730 (A pagamento).

PUBBLICHE AMMINISTRAZIONI**MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI**

Provveditorato alle opere pubbliche con sede in Palermo
Corpo Reale del Genio civile - Ufficio di Palermo

AVVISO

Il comune di Monreale con sede in Monreale ha in data 3 agosto 1938, presentato domanda in data 20 luglio u. s. per derivazione di 6,185 moduli d'acqua dalle sorgenti S. Angelo Grande e Pera in comune di Monreale località Favara per uso potabile della popolazione del Comune stesso.

Palermo, 6 dicembre 1938 XVII - N. 16228-15613.

L'ingegnere capo: T. Russo.

6721 (A pagamento).

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

Corpo Reale del Genio civile - Ufficio di Novara

AVVISO

La Soc. An. Stabilimenti di Ruminica, con sede in Torino ha in data 10 agosto 1938-XVI presentato domanda, in variante e sostituzione della già istruita istanza 2 agosto 1934 dal suo autore ing. Francesco M. de, per derivare

a) dal torrente Anza presso l'abitato di Piedimulera, nel comune di Pieve Vergente, medi moduli 8,16 con restituzione nel canale di carico dell'impianto di cui alla seguente lettera b);

b) dal fiume Toce a monte del ponte della Masoue, nel comune di Vogogna, medi moduli 482 per uso di produzione di forza motrice, restituendo tutte le acque derivate nel fiume Toce presso la confluenza del rivo Inferno, in comune di Pieve Vergente.

Novara, 25 novembre 1938-XVII

L'ingegnere capo: Bertotti,

6722 (A pagamento).

MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI

Provveditorato alle opere pubbliche di Palermo
Corpo Reale del Genio civile - Ufficio di Enna

AVVISO

Il comune di Piazza Armerina ha, in data 4 gennaio 1936-XIV e 8 novembre 1938, presentato domanda per derivazione di moduli 0,172 di acqua dal gruppo di Sorgenti Pennata, S. Caterina e Ceraso, in comune di Piazza Armerina, località Bellia, per uso potabile.

Enna, 23 novembre 1938-XVII

L'ingegnere capo: Salvatore Scimone.

6724 (A pagamento).

ANNUNZI GIUDIZIARI**ADOZIONE**

Con decreto 29 agosto 1928 della R. Corte d'appello di Venezia venne omologata la adozione di Orivegi Luigia, d'ignoti, nata a Venezia e residente a Veduggio, da parte dei coniugi Rossetto Giuseppe e Maggolo Luigia di Veduggio, adozione ricevuta con atto 27 luglio 1928 dinanzi S. E. il Primo Presidente della R. Corte d'appello di Venezia.

Rossetto Giuseppe.

6643 (A pagamento).

AMMORTAMENTO DI ASSEGNO CIRCOLARE

Si rende noto che, con decreto in data 3 dicembre 1938-XVII dell'ill.mo pretore di Tolmezzo, è stato dichiarato l'ammortamento dell'assegno circolare n. 67004 D. di L. 12.208 emesso dalla spett. Banca cattolica del Veneto succursale di Tolmezzo il 7 novembre 1938-XVII a favore della Cooperativa Carnica di Consumo e di Produzione di Tolmezzo e girato alla ditta Gaspare Melandri di Asolo Veronese.

Tanto per le eventuali opposizioni da proporsi avanti il Regio tribunale di Tolmezzo

Tolmezzo, 13 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il direttore: (firma illeggibile).

6653 (A pagamento).

CAMBIAMENTO DI COGNOME

Con decreto Ministeriale 21 ottobre 1938-XVI è stata autorizzata la pubblicazione della domanda per cambiamento del nome e cognome della esposta Beltenipo Teresa nata in Napoli il 31 ottobre 1928 ed ivi residente piazzetta Materdei n. 8 in quelli di Laurenza Adriana. Chiunque crede avere interesse è invitato a presentare le sue opposizioni nel termine prescritto.

Avv. E. Fontana.

6727 (A pagamento).

AGGIUNZIONE DI COGNOME

Con decreto Ministeriale 15 settembre 1938-XVI è stato autorizzato Itri Angelo figlio naturale di Carmela Itri, nato in Roccasecca il 25 gennaio 1934, aggiungere ed anteporre al cognome Itri quello di Battaglia. Chiunque crede avere interesse è invitato a presentare le sue opposizioni nel termine prescritto.

6658 (A pagamento).

AMMORTAMENTO DI VAGLIA CAMBIARIO

Con decreto 28 novembre 1938 il presidente del Tribunale di Pistoia ha dichiarato l'ammortamento del vaglia cambiario n. 1344 emesso il 3 ottobre 1938 dalla Banca d'Italia, filiale di Pescia, all'ordine del Monte Paschi di Siena, per L. 5000 (cinquemila) e ne ha autorizzato il pagamento al ricorrente Monte Paschi di Siena dopo 15 giorni dalla presente pubblicazione e purché non venga nel frattempo fatta opposizione dal detentore.

Roma, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Monte Paschi di Siena.

6701 (A pagamento).

AMMORTAMENTO DI CAMBIALE

Ill.mo signor presidente del Tribunale di Tripoli.

Il sottoscritto avvocato, nell'interesse del proprio cliente sig. Caraci Nunzio, espone a V. S. quanto segue:

Alcuni giorni or sono il sig. Caraci Nunzio, possessore di una cambiale di L. 5000 rilasciatagli dal sig. Pasquale De Vita, con scadenza 26 gennaio 1939, malgrado le più diligenti ed attive ricerche non riusciva a rintracciarla. Ritene il Caraci di averla smarrita per strada, mentre recavasi nella sede di un locale istituto di credito.

Ciò premesso lo scrivente ricorre alla S. V. Ill.ma perché, premesse le formalità di legge, vogliate ai sensi dell'art. 89 del R. decreto 14 dicembre 1933, n. 1669 pronunciare l'ammortamento della cambiale predetta, autorizzandone il pagamento dopo trenta giorni dalla data della scadenza.

Con ossequio

Tripoli, 23 novembre 1938-XVII

Avv. Romolo Bagnoli.

TRIBUNALE DI TRIPOLI

Il presidente, letto il ricorso e ritenuto provata la verità dei fatti esposti, dichiara l'ammortamento della cambiale di lire cinquemila a scadenza 26 gennaio 1939, pagabile in Tripoli, rilasciata da De Vita Pasquale all'istante Caraci Nunzio e ne autorizza il pagamento decorsi trenta giorni dalla pubblicazione di questo decreto nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno o dalla scadenza se questa sia successiva alla detta pubblicazione, purché nel frattempo non sia fatta opposizione da parte del detentore.

Manda al ricorrente di provvedere alla notifica e pubblicità di questo decreto a norma dell'art. 89 del R. decreto-legge 14 dicembre 1933, n. 1669.

Tripoli, 30 novembre 1938-XVII

Il presidente Agnelli.

Il cancelliere: Albertini.

Esatte L. 10,45 per tassa speciale di bollo con bolletta n. 227 del 2 dicembre 1938.

Il procuratore capo: B. Squicciarro.

Copia conforme all'originale che si rilascia a richiesta dell'avvocato gr. uff. Romolo Bagnoli nell'interesse del sig. Caraci Nunzio.

Tripoli, 4 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il cancelliere: (firma illeggibile).

6662 (A pagamento).

CAMBIAMENTO DI COGNOME

Ai sensi e per gli effetti degli articoli 120, 121 e 122 del R. decreto 15 novembre 1865, n. 2602, sull'ordinamento dello stato civile, si rende noto che a mezzo di Doria Giovanni di Ernesto, domiciliato e residente in Taranto è stata presentata a S. E. il Ministro di grazia e giustizia una domanda perché Poria Rosa d'ignoti, nata in Taranto il 15 giugno 1937, ed ivi residente, sia autorizzata a cambiare il suo cognome Poria in quello di Doria e che S. E. il Ministro con decreto del 18 novembre 1938 ha dato l'autorizzazione alle pubblicazioni e alle affissioni di cui all'art. 122 del suddetto R. decreto.

S'invita chiunque abbia interesse a presentare le sue opposizioni nel termine di quattro mesi dalla pubblicazione di questo avviso nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno e nel Foglio degli annunci legali della Prefettura di Taranto e dall'affissione dello stesso avviso alla Case comunali di Taranto e di Castellammare di Stabia.

Taranto, 6 dicembre 1938-XVII

Doria Giovanni,

6661 (A pagamento).

ADOZIONE

Con decreto 18 novembre 1938 della Corte d'appello di Aquila si fece luogo all'adozione di Maro Maria di ignoti, nata in Potenza il 20 febbraio 1925, domiciliata e residente in Teramo, nubile, da parte dei coniugi Lo Russo Giuseppe-Luigi fu Domenico e Orlandani Santina fu Giuseppe, domiciliata e residente in Teramo.

Avv. Ugo Marinucci.

6690 (A pagamento).

CAMBIAMENTO DI COGNOME

Il sig. Cevola Calogero, domiciliato in Palermo, via del Bosco n. 52, porta a conoscenza col presente avviso a chiunque possa comunque averne interesse che con decreto Reale in data del 24 settembre 1938-XVI, è stato autorizzato al cambiamento di cognome della bambina Giacca Maria Concetta in Cevola Maria Concetta.

6692 (A pagamento).

ANNUNZI VARI**SOCIETÀ ROMANA
PER LA FABBRICAZIONE DELLO ZUCCHERO**

Anonima con sede in Roma, via Agostino Depretis, 86,

Capitale sociale L. 54.600.000 interamente versato.

Pagamento interessi obbligazioni e rimborso obbligazioni estratte.

Si avvertono i portatori di obbligazioni della società che, a partire dal 1° gennaio 1939, saranno pagabili presso la sede della società e presso tutte le sedi dello spett. Banco di Roma, gl'interessi 5,50 per cento maturati nel secondo semestre 1938 (cedola 39) in ragione di L. 27,50 per ogni obbligazione contenuta nei certificati nominativi, ed in ragione di L. 24,75 per ogni obbligazione contenuta nei certificati al portatore e provvisori al portatore.

Dalla stessa data saranno rimborsate, in base al piano di ammortamento, le obbligazioni estratte il 23 settembre 1938, come da elenco pubblicato sul supplemento ordinario della *Gazzetta Ufficiale* del Regno n. 232 del 10 ottobre 1938-XVI.

Roma, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il presidente del Consiglio d'amministrazione.

6702 (A pagamento).

« S.I.M.A. »

Società Italiana Macchine Affrancatrici

Sede in Milano, via Rucellai, 10.

Capitale sociale L. 9600 interamente versato.

Aumento di capitale ed esercizio di diritto di opzione.

Si dà avviso agli azionisti di questa società che con deliberazione dell'assemblea generale ordinaria e straordinaria degli azionisti in data 10 settembre 1938-XVI, omologata e pubblicata a sensi di legge, è stato stabilito quanto segue:

a) di aumentare il capitale sociale da L. 9600, a L. 320.000, mediante emissione di n. 310.400 azioni da L. 1 ciascuna, da offrirsi interamente in opzione alla pari agli azionisti in proporzione delle vecchie azioni da ciascuna di essi possedute;

b) di elevare, a totale avvenuta sottoscrizione, il taglio di ciascuna delle vecchie azioni e nuove da L. 1 a L. 100, mediante raggruppamento di 100 azioni da L. 1.

Per l'esercizio del diritto di opzione, il sottoscritto, avvalendosi delle facoltà a lui conferite dalla stessa assemblea, rende noto che ha stabilito il termine di giorni 15 a partire dalla data di pubblicazione del presente avviso nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, entro detto termine gli azionisti che intendono di esercitare il detto diritto debbono presentare nella sede sociale i propri certificati azionari per la stampigliatura e quant'altro occorresse, con avvertenza che le azioni che risultassero non optate allo spirare di detto termine saranno altrimenti collocate a cura del sottoscritto.

Milano, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

L'Amministratore.

6683 (A pagamento).

AVVISO

La ditta « Valdrom-Faustini », con sede in Roma, via Magenta n. 20, rende noto a chiunque ne ha interesse, che riconoscerà gli ordinativi e relative fatture delle merci che saranno consegnate nei propri esercizi soltanto se acquistate con esplicito benestare scritto della ditta su ciascuno ordinativo.

Valdrom Giovanni - Faustini Lorenzo.

6717 (A pagamento).

(1^a pubblicazione).

AVVISO DI DISPERSIONE

La signora Clementina Colabianchi ved. di Cosimo Bontempi da Avezzano, nella sua qualità di madre, esercente la patria potestà sul figlio minore Vittorio Bontempi (p. Cosimo junior, unico erede del nonno not. Vittorio Bontempi in Cosimo, senior, deceduto a Roma il 6 giugno 1934, dichiara l'avvenuto smarrimento della seguente polizza di anticipazione:

Polizza n. 114 - Emessa dalla Banca Agricola Commerciale del Mezzogiorno, Succursale di Avezzano, il 21 febbraio 1934, intestata al not. Vittorio Bontempi, ripartente annotato il deposito a garanzia di anticipazione dei seguenti titoli nominativi:

Città di Banca d'Italia 231767 di n. 1 azione;

Città di Banca d'Italia 231767 di n. 1 azione;

tutti intestati al not. Vittorio Bontempi.

Tutto si dichiara e si porta a conoscenza con la presente e ne si pubblica in questa Gazzetta Ufficiale.

« ERIDANIA - ZUCCHERIFICI NAZIONALI »

Società anonima con sede a Genova - Corso A. Podestà, 2.

Capitale sociale L. 200.000.000 interamente versato.

Si prevengono i possessori delle obbligazioni « Eridania » 3 % che il pagamento degli interessi maturati al 31 corrente verrà effettuato dal 2 gennaio 1939-XVII (per i certificati al portatore contro ritiro della cedola n. 38 e per i certificati nominativi contro presentazione dei titoli stessi per la stampigliatura) in ragione di L. 6 per ciascuna obbligazione.

Dall'importo dovuto sulle cedole dei certificati al portatore sarà trattenuto il 10 % d'imposta R. M.

Il pagamento sarà fatto alla sede sociale in Genova (corso Andrea Podestà n. 2) e presso i seguenti Istituti di credito:

Banca Commerciale Italiana - Credito Italiano - Banco di Roma - Banco di Napoli - Banco di Sicilia - Banca nazionale del lavoro - Banco Ambrosiano - Banca popolare cooperativa anonima di Novara - Banco di Chiavari e della Riviera Ligure - Istituto di S. Paolo di Torino, in tutte le loro sedi.

Genova, 15 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il Consiglio di amministrazione.

6708 (A pagamento).

SOCIETÀ ANONIMA DELLE FERROVIE NORD MILANO

Sede in Milano.

Capitale L. 79.500.000, interamente versato ed in corso d'ammortamento.

C.P.R. Milano n. 28331.

Pagamento interessi sulle obbligazioni.

Rimborso obbligazioni estratte.

Pagamento acconto dividendo 1938 alle azioni di preferenza.

Dal 1° gennaio 1939 verranno pagate:

Obblig. n. 4 per cento - Interessi 1° gennaio 1939 - Cedola n. 87, L. 10.

Obbligazioni 4,50 per cento - Interessi 1° gennaio 1939 - Cedola n. 107, L. 11,25.

Obbligazioni 5,50 per cento - Interessi 1° gennaio 1939 - Cedola n. 32, L. 13,75.

Rimborso obbligazioni estratte

4 per cento - 4,50 per cento - 5,50 per cento.

Rimborso obbligazioni estratte il 1° agosto 1938: per obbligazione L. 50.

I pagamenti di cui sopra verranno effettuati da: Società Edison in Milano, Credito Italiano e sue filiali, Credito Commerciale in Milano, Banca Popolare di Milano (Agenzia piazzale L. Cadorna in Milano).

Per le obbligazioni sorteggiate, comprese in certificati nominativi, il rimborso verrà effettuato soltanto dalla cassa centrale della società in Milano, piazzale L. Cadorna n. 14.

Obbligazioni 6 per cento pagabili esclusivamente presso il Credito Italiano e sue filiali:

Interessi 1° gennaio 1939 - Cedola n. 15, L. 15.

Rimborso obbligazioni estratte il 1° agosto 1938 per obbligazione, L. 50.

Dal 1° febbraio 1939 verranno pagate presso i seguenti Istituti:

azioni di preferenza - acconto dividendo per l'esercizio 1938, L. 50.

CONCORSI

N. 42042 Div. S. C.

REGIA PREFETTURA DI COMO

AVVISO DI CONCORSO

al posto di segretario di prima classe (grado 6°)
del comune di Bellagio

IL PREFETTO

Vista la nota del Ministero dell'interno n. 17200.166.S./63706 Divisione 2ª, sez. 5ª del 21 novembre decorso;

Udito il Consiglio di amministrazione dei segretari comunali della provincia;

Visti gli articoli 181 e seguenti del T. U. della legge comunale e provinciale approvato con R. decreto 3 marzo 1934, n. 383;

Decreta:

E' bandito il concorso per titoli al posto di segretario di prima classe (grado 6°) del comune di Bellagio, importante stazione di soggiorno. Il termine utile per la presentazione delle domande e dei documenti scadrà il 12 marzo 1939-XVII.

Possano partecipare al concorso:

a) i segretari comunali in pianta stabile, anche degli altri ruoli provinciali, dello stesso grado e quelli di uno o due gradi immediatamente inferiori, che abbiano rispettivamente almeno tre o cinque anni di permanenza nel proprio grado;

b) i funzionari dell'Amministrazione dell'interno in attività di servizio o meno che trovino nelle condizioni prescritte dagli articoli 174 penultimo comma e 184 del sopracitato T. U. della legge comunale e provinciale;

c) i vice segretari comunali, cui spetta, per disposizione del regolamento organico, la effettiva sostituzione del segretario titolare nonché i capi ripartizioni titolari di servizi comunali (compresi quelli del Governatorato di Roma) che siano provvisti della patente di abilitazione alle funzioni di segretario comunale ed abbiano il grado e l'anzianità stabiliti dall'art. 183 della sopracitata Legge comunale e provinciale.

Per essere ammessi al concorso tutti gli aspiranti dovranno far pervenire a questa prefettura, non oltre il 12 marzo 1939-XVII, apposita domanda in carta da bollo da L. 4, corredata dai seguenti documenti stesi in competente bollo e debitamente legalizzati:

1. Certificato di nascita;
2. Certificato rilasciato dal Segretario federale del P.N.F. della Provincia nella quale l'aspirante ha il domicilio, attestante la di lui iscrizione al P.N.F. con l'indicazione dell'anno, mese e giorno dell'iscrizione. Detto certificato deve essere redatto su foglio di carta da bollo da L. 4, ed è esente da legalizzazione;
3. Certificato di cittadinanza italiana e di pieno godimento dei diritti civili e politici;
4. Certificato generale del casellario penale;
5. Certificato dal quale risulti che l'aspirante ha sempre tenuto buona condotta morale, civile e politica, rilasciato dal podestà dei comuni, nei quali ha dimorato durante l'ultimo triennio;
6. Certificato di sana e robusta costituzione fisica, dal quale risulti altresì che il candidato è esente da difetti ed imperfezioni che possano influire sul rendimento del servizio;

7. Diploma di abilitazione alle funzioni di segretario comunale, in originale od in copia notarile oppure titolo equipollente ai sensi dell'art. 174 del T. U. della vigente Legge comunale e provinciale;

8. Situazione di famiglia;

9. Foglio di congedo illimitato, ovvero di esito di leva e titoli militari che comprovino eventualmente il possesso dei requisiti che conferiscono diritti preferenziali ai candidati ex combattenti, invalidi e mutilati di guerra;

10. Vaglia postale, ovvero della Banca d'Italia, dell'ammontare di L. 30,20 intestato al prefetto di Como per il funzionamento della Commissione giudicatrice;

11. Ogni altro titolo e documento che l'aspirante ritenga di presentare per comprovare la propria capacità ed attitudine a coprire il posto od il possesso di eventuali diritti preferenziali a norma di legge;

12. Doppio elenco descrittivo di tutti i documenti, in carta semplice, firmato dal concorrente.

I documenti di cui ai nn. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 e 8 dovranno essere di data non anteriore a tre mesi da quella del presente decreto.

Sono dispensati dal presentare i documenti di cui ai nn. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 e 9 i segretari iscritti nei ruoli provinciali ed i funzionari del Ministero dell'interno in attività di servizio.

I primi dovranno però produrre un estratto del ruolo provinciale rilasciato dalla prefettura da cui dipendono, in data successiva a quella del presente decreto, e dal quale risulti la posizione di carriera, nonché le note di qualifica riportate durante l'ultimo quinquennio; i secondi un'attestazione Ministeriale da cui risulti il gruppo ed il grado cui appartengono, l'attuale posizione di ruolo e lo stipendio annuo goduto.

I funzionari dell'Amministrazione dell'interno che abbiano cessato dal servizio dovranno esibire, in aggiunta a tutti i documenti sopra elencati, un certificato del Ministero dell'interno da cui risulti il gruppo ed il grado cui appartenevano al momento in cui lasciarono l'Amministrazione dell'interno, la durata del servizio e la misura dello stipendio annuo di cui erano provvisti.

I vice segretari ed i capi ripartizione comunali dovranno produrre in aggiunta a tutti i documenti richiesti, un certificato del podestà debitamente legalizzato (quando occorra) da cui risulti il grado di segretario comunale spettante al comune cui appartengono nonché la durata e la qualità del servizio prestato in qualità di vice segretario o capo ripartizione. Detto certificato dovrà contenere inoltre per i vice segretari, l'attestazione che, per disposizione di organico, il richiedente sostituisce il segretario titolare in caso di assenza o di impedimento temporaneo e per i capi ripartizione, l'attestazione della loro titolarità ai sensi dell'art. 84 del Regolamento per l'esecuzione della Legge comunale e provinciale approvato con R. decreto 12 febbraio 1911, n. 297.

Tanto i vice segretari, quanto i capi ripartizione dovranno infine esibire copia della deliberazione di nomina con gli estremi del provvedimento adottato dall'Autorità tutoria ed un estratto della pianta e del regolamento organico del Comune, dal quale possa desumersi il posto coperto dal concorrente e nei riguardi del vice segretario l'obbligo della effettiva sostituzione del segretario titolare.

Per quanto non è previsto nel presente decreto, saranno osservate le disposizioni legislative e regolamentari contenute nel T. U. della Legge comunale e provinciale, approvato con R. decreto 3 marzo 1934, n. 383; nel R. decreto 21 marzo 1929, n. 371, e nel R. decreto-legge 21 settembre 1938, n. 1587, concernenti le norme per la valutazione dello stato civile ai fini delle promozioni del personale delle pubbliche amministrazioni.

Como, 12 dicembre 1938-XVII

Il prefetto: Duca

6700 (Gratuito).

MUGNOZZA GIUSEPPE, direttore.

SANTI RAFFAELI, gerente.

Roma — Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato — G. C.



Ethiopia is Stretching Forth
Her Hands Unto God

ETHIOPIAN WORLD FEDERATION, Inc.

An Organization Dedicated to the Cause of Right,
Justice and the Independence of Ethiopia.
National Headquarters:
2331 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Phone AUdubon 3-0090

February 1 1939

Reply
1/28/39
net MBG/eq.

January 16 1939

RECEIVED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

MS-McDermott

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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MALAKU E. BAYEN, M.D.
First Vice-President

WARREN E. HARRIGAN
Second Vice-President

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Sergeant-at-Arms

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Mrs. MARY C. TERRELL

His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

Permit me on behalf of the Ethiopian World Federation, Inc. to congratulate you for your great message to the 76th Congress and to express thanks for the heartening words contained therein. For courage and honesty and generosity, among other things, it will rank high in the annals of history. Delivered in these troublesome days when powerful nations are cringing before the onslaught of aggressive dictators, it will call a halt to those who have and are drenching parts of the world in innocent blood.

At this particular time certain portions of your message are especially applicable to the cause which we represent:- "At the very least, we can and should avoid any action or lack of action, which will encourage, assist or build up an aggressor"; and "Dictatorship, however, involves costs which the American people will never pay: the cost of our spiritual values. The cost of the blessed right of being able to say what we please. The cost of freedom of religion. The cost of seeing our capital confiscated. The cost of being cast into a concentration camp. The cost of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbor. The cost of having our children brought up, not as free and dignified human beings, but as pawns, molded and enslaved by a machine."

Mr. President, these expressions are very dear to us as free citizens, and they give us hope that great America, under your leadership, will extend the generosity of the first quotation to a small country now struggling for very life against the Italian aggressor, and so assist her in averting the costs of dictatorship detailed in the second quotation. That country is Ethiopia.

It has been reported in the Daily Press (See New York Times, January 6, 1939; Daily News January 6, 1939) that you, Mr. President, have sent a personal letter to Premier Mussolini of Italy, asking him to open up Ethiopia to Jewish refugees for colonization, and that you have further instructed the American Ambassador to Italy to discuss the matter with the Italian Dictator.

865D.01/565

N/C

This report fills us with grave doubts and misgivings.

Ethiopia is not an Italian colony and never will be. There are millions of Black men and women in the United States and other parts of the world who are vitally interested in the continued independence, integrity and general welfare of the Ethiopian Empire.

This action of yours, Mr. President, if true as reported, is tantamount to recognition of territory taken by aggression, invasion, rape and murder, which is contrary to the will of the American people and your own expressed policy of government.

We extend full sympathy to the Jewish people in their suffering and oppression because, as Black people we know more than any other racial group what oppression, lynching, discrimination, and all other forms of barbarity mean, but we cannot subscribe to, or remain silent in face of attempts to avert the sufferings of any one group by further oppressing another oppressed group.


May we respectfully draw to Your Excellency's attention the fact that Ethiopia is still fighting valiantly for her age-old independence. In spite of the silence of the press, this is a fact. Her armies are becoming better organized and are meeting with a great measure of success. Unfortunately, certain nations, motivated by greed, hoping to share in the spoils of conquest, or intimidated by the threats of the Italian dictator, have seen fit to recognize the so-called conquest of Ethiopia (which is very far from being a fact), thus assisting a strong nation in its unrighteous fight against a small, ill-armed and weak nation.

I append hereto the latest report from the scenes of battle in Ethiopia. Just as our country in the Revolutionary War fought an unequal war for liberty, so today Ethiopia is fighting.

We thank the God of Righteousness and Justice that Free America has declared that the Government of the United States will not recognize any transfer of territories made by conquest. We have been reassured by the repeated affirmation by the State Department and yourself that this principle would stand in the case of Ethiopia.

Mr. President, lest America should be suspected of the same lack of good faith as some other countries in the case of the still continuing Italo-Ethiopian war, a reaffirmation of the adherence of our country to its obligations in the case of Ethiopia, would reassure many loyal citizens and many members of the Black race both in this country and abroad.

Respectfully yours,
ETHIOPIAN WORLD FEDERATION INCORPORATED

 President

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE LEGAL ADVISER

MEMORANDUM

January 27, 1939.

NE - Mr. Villard:

I suggest for your consideration a reply along the following lines to the attached ~~draft~~ letter from the president of the Ethiopian World Federation, Incorporated:

"In reply to your letter of January 16, 1939 which has been referred to this Department by the White House, you are informed that the correspondence and discussion to which you refer did not involve the question of recognition of Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia.

Declaration of
Mr. Villard
"The Government of the United States has had no occasion expressly to define its position with respect to this question and it is a well-recognized principle of international law that recognition by one government of claims of sovereignty asserted by another government ~~may be implied or presumed~~ *may be implied or presumed* in the absence of clear evidence of an intention to accord such recognition.

"There is enclosed as of possible interest to you a copy of the issue of July 17, 1937 of the Department of State Press Releases which contains on page 41 the text of a statement by the Secretary of State setting forth the fundamental principles of this Government's international policy."

February 1 1939

In reply refer to
NE 865D.01/565

My dear Dr. King:

In reply to your letter of January 16, 1939, which has been referred to this Department by the White House, you are informed that the correspondence and discussion to which you refer did not involve the question of recognition of Italian claims of sovereignty in Ethiopia.

The Government of the United States has had no occasion expressly to define its position with respect to this question and it is a well-recognized principle of international law that no implication of recognition by one government of claims of sovereignty asserted by another government would be warranted in the absence of clear evidence of an intention to accord such recognition.

There is enclosed as of possible interest to you a copy of the issue of July 17, 1937 of the Department of State Press Releases which contains on page forty-one the text

Lorenzo H. King, D.D.,
Ethiopian World Federation, Incorporated,
2331 Seventh Avenue,
New York, New York.

865D.01/565

text of a statement by the Secretary of State setting forth the fundamental principles of this Government's international policy.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Wallace Murray,
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs

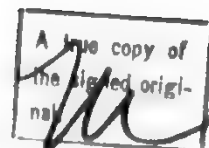
Enclosure:

Press Releases,
July 17, 1937.

JAN 19 1939 PM

MBG. MBG/EG Co/FXW

1/28



Handwritten signatures and initials, including "EM" and "WMB".

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.6511/901 Confidential FOR memorandum

FROM State Department (Welles) DATED Nov. 5, 1938
TO U NAME 1-1137 ***

REGARDING:

Recognition of Italian conquest in Ethiopia by US--
question not to arise in connection with recognition
of new Italian Ambassador to US; will be received on
same terms as Ambassador Suvich.

ETC

865D.01/566

865D.01

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.48a65/8 FOR #348

FROM Union of South Africa (Keena) DATED Nov. 23, 1938
TO xxx NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING:

Recognition of Italian conquest of Ethiopia by Government
of Union of South Africa:
Assignment of a Minister to take over the Italian Legation
in Pretoria, which at present is under the direction
of a Charge d'Affaires en titre, expected in view of
Union Government recognition of the Italian conquest
of Abyssinia.

Not
✓

865D.01/567

865-d.01

Capetown, Union of South Africa.

November 23, 1938.

AIRMAIL.

No. 348

Subject: Union Government recognizes Italian
conquest of Abyssinia.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, immediately following the decision of the British Government to recognize the Italian conquest of Abyssinia, the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria announced

that

that the Italian Government had been informed by the South African Minister in Rome that the Union Government had decided to recognize Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia. It is the intention of the Union Government to issue to the South African Minister in Rome new letters of credence accrediting him to the King of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia.

It is probable that the action of the Union Government will result in the assignment of a Minister to take over the Italian Legation in Pretoria, which is at present under the direction of a Chargé d'Affaires en titre.

Respectfully yours,

A true copy of
the signed original.
A. A. H

L. J. Keena.

(In quintuplicate to Department)
(1 copy to Embassy, London,)
(1 copy to Embassy, Rome.)

800.
FBS/H.

No. 1173

ROME, November 25, 1938.

Subject: Recognition of the Ethiopian Conquest by Iraq
and Saudi Arabia.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's previous despatches concerning the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, I have the honor to inform the Department that an official communiqué published on November 22 reports that the Minister of Iraq in Rome informed Count Ciano on November 22 that his Government considers him accredited to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

It was also officially announced on November 24 that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had informed the Italian Minister in Jidda of its recognition of the Italian Empire.

Respectfully yours,

Edward L. Reed,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

865D.01

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 841d.01/163 FOR despatch #177

FROM Ireland (Cudahy) DATED Dec.9, 1938
TO NAME 1-1187 ***

REGARDING: Letters of credence of Vincenzo Berardis, Italian
Minister to Dublin addressed by "King of Italy
and Emperor of Ethiopia" to "King George VI, King
of Great Britain, Ireland, British Dominions Beyond
the Seas, etc."

dg

865D.01/569

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 707.1145/5 FOR Tel. #2 6pm

FROM Netherlands (Gordon) DATED Jan. 3, 1939
TO _____ NAME _____ 2-1127 ***

REGARDING:

Recognition of Italian conquest in Ethiopia by Netherlands
on formal reception of new Italian Minister as representative
of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

1020

865D.01 / 570

x65d c1

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 707.1165/6 FOR #584

FROM Netherlands (Gordon) DATED Jan. 3, 1939

TO XXXX NAME 1-1127 ...

REGARDING: Proper address of Italian Minister as representative of the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia; requests instructions as to Department's policy with regard to-. Reply to Despatch #183 of February 14, 1938-last paragraph has not been received.

MoC

365D.01/571

No. 584

The Hague, Netherlands,
January 3, 1939.

SUBJECT: ITALY'S CLAIM TO ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE RECOGNITION.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to my telegram No. 2 of this date, I have the honor to offer the following word of explanation.

The pertinent passage of the letter from Marquis Diana, the new Italian Minister, reads as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have been admitted to present to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the Letters which accredit me to Her in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Italy Emperor of Ethiopia."

Ordinarily....

Ordinarily the Legation's letter of acknowledgment would repeat these recitals.

It is true that such language in the body of my letter would, if properly construed, only acknowledge and recognize the fact that Marquis Diana has been accredited to, and received by, the Queen of the Netherlands as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Ethiopia. Nevertheless, it seems permissible to doubt whether the Department would sanction the use of the words "Emperor of Ethiopia" in the letter itself and, a fortiori, in the address; this latter would normally read:

"His Excellency
Marquis Diana,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of His Majesty the King of Italy
Emperor of Ethiopia,
The Hague."

but this might well be construed as a recognition pro tanto of the Italian Empire of Ethiopia.

While the question in my telegram may have seemed one which I should have been able to decide for myself, I may point out that there is nothing in the Legation's files to indicate with precision what the Department's attitude is on this notoriously thorny matter.

While I have no official or authentic information on the subject, I understand that when Ambassador Phillips was appointed to Rome and Ambassador Luvich to Washington in 1936, the matter was adjusted in substance by the Italians agreeing to accept Mr. Phillips without his being accredited to the Emperor of Ethiopia in return for the President's accepting Luvich's Letters accrediting him as Ambassador...

Ambassador of the Emperor of Ethiopia, but without communications, oral or written, on the part of our Government containing any mention of the Empire or Emperor of Ethiopia. This understanding, however, is necessarily based on hearsay and may not be exact.

In any event, though the question is outwardly one of protocol, intrinsically it is so clearly one of high policy that I have felt warranted in asking the Department's instructions in the premises - and in this connection I may point out that I have received no answer to my despatch No. 183 of February 14, 1938 - last paragraph.

Respectfully yours,

George A. Gordon.

File No. 701

In quintuplicate

GAO:ekd

152/11

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 711,652/1214 FOR MEMORANDUM

FROM State Department
Legal Adviser (Hackworth) DATED Nov. 27, 1937

79

NAME

1-1127 ***

REGARDING:

Comments relative to drafting treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation with Italy to apply to Ethiopia but avoid recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia.

ML

865d.01
865D.01 / 572

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.90g65/12 FOR #1188

FROM Iraq (Knabenshue) DATED Dec. 9, 1938
TO xxxxx NAME 1-1187 ...

REGARDING:

Presentation of credentials by Iraqi Minister at Rome
addressed to "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia"
reported in IRAQ TIMES.

McC

865D.01/ 573

865-d.01

G-2 Report:

RESTRICTED

2,880-2

COSTA RICA - POLITICAL

Subject: Status of Relations with Foreign Countries.

Implied recognition of Italian conquest of Abyssinia by President Cortés.

SUMMARY: President Cortés, in short speech at Italian Legation on occasion of King's birthday, refers to him as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

EVALUATION: This action on the part of the President has been interpreted locally as outright recognition of the conquest of Abyssinia.

On the evening of November 11th, during the course of a reception held in the Italian Legation in San José on the occasion of the birthday of the King of Italy, President Cortés of Costa Rica, in returning a toast of the Italian Minister, referred to King Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia". The local press, the next morning, announced this occurrence with glaring headlines as Costa Rican recognition of the Ethiopian conquest.

Unfortunately for the Italian Minister, however, his diplomatic "victory" lost a great deal of its glamour locally through a drunken brawl towards the end of the reception in the Legation between two Costa Rican Army officers, one a brother of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the other in charge of police of San José. This affair occupied much more newspaper space for a number of days than the Ethiopian recognition and ended by both officers submitting their resignations to the President. That of the brother of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs was accepted and in addition he was fined for his unbecoming conduct.

Source: Personal knowledge.

A/C/cao

J. M. Pate,
Lt. Col., Inf.,
Military Attaché.

From: Costa Rica Report No. 4,485 Date: Nov, 12, 1938

865D.01/574

ABYSSINIA ASSOCIATION

SIR NORMAN ANGELL

PRESIDENTS
SIR HESKETH BELL, G.C.M.G.

SIR GEORGE PAISH

VICE-PRESIDENTS

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER
MR. PHILIP J. NOEL-BAKER, M.P.
MR. VYVYAN ADAMS, M.P.

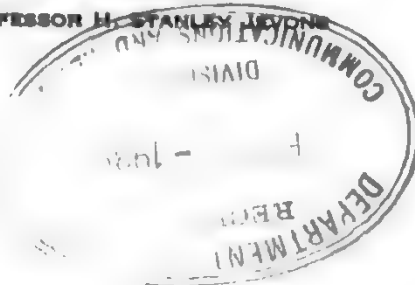
SIR JOHN J. WITHERS, C.B.E., M.P.
MISS ELEANOR F. RATHBONE, M.P.
LADY LAYTON

HON. TREASURER PROFESSOR H. STANLEY LEVINE

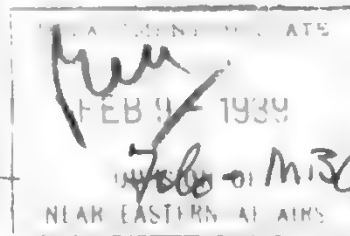
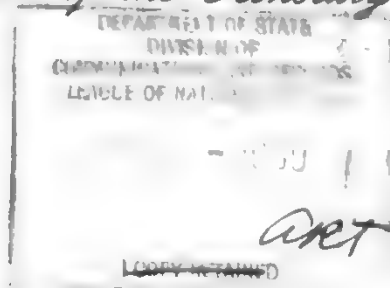
HON. SECRETARY MR. F. BEAUFORT-PALMER

TELEPHONE
AND
TELEGRAMS
WHITEHALL 8543

625 GRAND BUILDINGS
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
LONDON, W.C.2



With the Compliments of the Honorary Secretary



EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA

PERMANENT DELEGATION
to the League of Nations.

LONDON,

28th December, 1938.

Sir,

Acting upon the instructions of His Majesty the Emperor, I have the honour to transmit for communication to the League of Nations translations of Petitions with attached documents addressed to His Majesty by the Ethiopian people. These documents afford direct evidence of the existing state of affairs in Ethiopia, and of the methods of terrorism and oppression practised by the Italians in order to overcome the resistance of the Ethiopian people.

I would request you to be good enough to communicate these documents to all the States members of the League of Nations.

I hold at your disposal the original documents, which are in four series as follows :-

- I) Petitions from the People of Ethiopia to the League of Nations and the people of the whole world.
- II) Letters sent by, or received from, Ethiopian Chiefs.
- III) Specimens of leaflets dropped from aeroplanes by the Italians on Ethiopian territory.
- IV) Extracts from letters written by Italian officers in Ethiopia, where they were seized.

I am, Sir,

Yours etc.

(Sgd) L. TAEZAZ,

Permanent Delegate.

To the:

Secretary-General of the
League of Nations,
Geneva.

8650.01/575

FILED

DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM ETHIOPIA
and
COMMUNICATED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
by the
PERMANENT DELEGATE OF ETHIOPIA.

The complete series of documents will be published
shortly in the Official Journal of the League.

TO HIS MAJESTY HAILE SELLESSIE I.,

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

Your Majesty,

We raise our hands towards Heaven to beseech the Almighty to accord life and health to Your Majesty, to deliver our country from our enemies, and to grant us the joy of seeing your radiant face in rejoicing and in peace.

Your Majesty, it is now two and a half years since Italy, which had promised to respect the independence of Ethiopia, has been making war upon us, contrary to her word, and in transgression of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Conscious though we are of our own weakness and of the power of the enemy, we fight without ceasing, trusting in our God, because it is our duty to defend our country from the enemy who wants to take it from us.

Our sufferings are mitigated and our hopes are raised by the knowledge that Your Majesty is standing before the Assembly of Nations, the Sceptre of Solomon in your hand, to proclaim to the world how your defenceless people are being unjustly exterminated, to beseech the League of Nations to come to our aid and, pointing out the unheard of atrocities that we are undergoing at the hands of the Italians, to obtain an equitable judgment and put an end to the scourge which has fallen upon us.

Woe to those nations which will not accord equitable justice to this Emperor of Ethiopia, respectful and loyal to his engagements and who stands before them in his pure majesty to demand justice - for they will incur the responsibility of inciting the wrath of God.

If your sorrow and your efforts do not obtain an immediate result, God will accord His justice when it pleaseth Him. In the meantime, we know that, realising the sufferings from the oppression which your people are undergoing, you are profoundly grieved. But, Your Majesty, do not grieve too deeply, for in proportion to the furious efforts of the enemy to destroy us our losses are not so great. The God of Ethiopia has not abandoned His people and we have faith that He will accept as a burnt-offering this innocent blood that is shed every day.

Your Majesty, as we pride ourselves in our gracious Sovereign, Emperor Haile Sellassie, so do we hope that Your Majesty will be proud of your people and of your loyal and obedient army. A nation that has not undergone trial forgets the kindness of its God and of its Sovereign and cannot know how dear is the price of liberty.

Your Majesty, if there be in this world, people who think that we can easily accept the domination of a foreign power which has no fear of God, we entreat you to tell them firmly that the Ethiopian people will never accept it.

Let the Roman Caesar stay quietly in Rome; Ethiopia belongs to the Ethiopians.

Convinced, therefore, that they want to divide us; Christian and Moslem, Tigrean and Shoan, Galla and Amhara, Gojami and Hamassien, Somali and Dankalie, all sons of the same country and one people, and to make us kill one another, we have sworn to remain united and to fight as one man, each one in his place, until the enemy has left our territory.

Our enemy, flying over every part of the country, bombards and burns us, throwing poisonous gases on civilians and troops alike, on our women and children without discrimination and, wherever his soldiers set foot, they make sport of human life, violating our women and plundering. But, not yet has our enemy succeeded in conquering Ethiopia and in dominating Ethiopian people.

Your Majesty, we beg of you specially to draw the attention of the State members of the League of Nations and particularly those States that are friendly to Ethiopia and believe in justice, to the fact that if they do not help us in this, our hour of great need, their League will be but a league in name and their friendship but a sham.

Whatever befalls - we, your people and your warriors - are convinced that our country has no better defenders than ourselves, and we have decided, with faith in God, to fight to the end.

Long live our gracious Sovereign, Emperor Haile Sellassie I,

May Ethiopia live for ever preserving her independence.

Your Majesty's loyal Servant,

(xxx)
(Here follow signatures and seals).

(xxx)

This Petition, of which there are several copies, each signed separately by the Civil, Military and Religious Authorities, as well as by the Representatives of the People (Notables) has been sent from the following provinces:-

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| SEMIEN and WOULO, | | | dated respectively: 27th June, and 2nd and 9th July, 1938; |
| BEGAMEDER, | " | " | 27th June and 14th July, 1938; |
| WAG and LASTA, | " | " | 14th July and 1st August, 1938; |
| GOJAM, | " | | 14th July, 1938; |
| SHOA, | " | " | 30th August and 1st October, 1938. |

P E T I T I O N

from

the People of Ethiopia who are striving for their independence
to

the League of Nations and the people of the entire world.

Since the day that Italy infringed the rights of the independence of Ethiopia in violating the law, since the day that our Sovereign left Ethiopia to appeal to the League of Nations, that is to say, from 1935 to 1938, we continue to resist, up hill and down dale, against this Italy which never wearies of committing the most ignoble deeds of atrocity.

During this period, some of our people having submitted to her - the weak and the feeble, who through dire necessity had no other choice - she has used this as a pretext to propagate the statement that she has conquered the whole of Ethiopia and that the Ethiopian people offer no further resistance against her. This is false. Apart from those dwelling in the neighbourhood of her fortifications and roads, the Ethiopian people - from low-lying plain to plateau - have not submitted to Italy. For this reason human bloods flows in a stream each day.

Being unable to obtain submission where she meets with armed resistance, Italy turns in fury upon the aged and the infirm, upon the women and the children, whom she slaughters. She even pursues her cruelty to the extent of mutilating the old people, the infirm and the children. There are numbers who revolt against her in proportion as her atrocities increase

Our churches continue to be burnt down, and if they are not yet all destroyed it is due to their great number, for Italy loses no opportunity of demolishing them.

We do not cease to shed our blood for the independence of our country, appealing for justice and hoping to obtain it from the League of Nations.

You (League of Nations and Peoples of the World) must have had word from time to time, to some extent at least, of how our blood never ceases to flow. Since then, we say - if you will not accord justice to this Ethiopia which entreats you so piteously for aid, before she becomes childless and utterly exterminated - what, then, is the use of the League of Nations?

21st Maskerem, 1931 (1st October, 1938).

(Seals and signatures of the three principal Chieftains of Shoa):

Dedjazmatch MANGACHA WOSSENIE,

"Dedjaz". ABBEBE AREGAI,

Ditarari ZEOUDE ABRA CORRA.

Your Majesty,

I pray that my Creator who delivered Jonah from the belly of the whale may bring you back from across the sea to Ethiopia, and that in preserving us, who are in anguish and tribulation, He may make us worthy to gaze upon your eyes and to kiss your shoes of gold again.

Your Majesty, Go in His goodness has given us Your Majesty, so that you might draw out of darkness into light your country, Ethiopia, which was backward in progress, remote from civilisation and living in the gloom of ignorance. In this task you made the greatest efforts, but, alas, you arrived at a time when human beings were to be slaughtered without reason like sheep and churches to be burnt with impunity. Instead of the happiness which your reign would have brought us, agony and tribulation have befallen us as a daily sacrifice. But since God has permitted that you should be in Europe, we are certain that His mercy has not left us and He will not allow Ethiopia to be lost for ever, for is it not said, "God's anger and mercy walk hand in hand".

On the other hand, all the Notables who have managed to escape certain death at the hands of the enemy, and the warriors, your servants, as well as the people, have decided to die fighting rather than submit to unjust domination. They fight therefore in Begamedor, Gojam, Shoa and Wollo, preventing the enemy from conquering the country. The enemy is humbled in his fortifications.

At present the enemy has given up the atrocities, hanging and injustices which he committed upon arrival, and has started to deceive the people by distributing money and rifles to them.

At this moment therefore, we must undoubtedly have every possible assistance with arms.

Your Majesty, it is evident that our enemy, Italy, has understood how to dupe our good people by distributing money and arms to them with the object of making them kill each other.

At the time of their arrival, the Italians, far from thinking of distributing rifles, ordered that even swords, knives and spears should be given up to them. And now they hand out Minichor and Alpini rifles. We believe that the naivety of our people may cause us serious consequences.

Though we are superior in numbers, Your Majesty must reflect that we need arms and everything connected with them most urgently and without cessation to enable us to be in a position to resist the enemy, so that Ethiopia may not be totally lost, and before we are uselessly massacred. For the enemy, seeing that he cannot prevail by force, has gone into hiding in his strongholds, whence he tries to deceive the people and to get them on his side. This is causing us serious difficulties.

Finally, seeing that the extent of the territory that we have been able to keep independent by resistance to the Italians, our enemies, is very vast and that there are people killing one another, I beg of Your Majesty to give us some "gendarmes" and two or three European instructors who are absolutely loyal.

Written on the 30th Hamlé, 1930 (6th August, 1938).

Your most humble Servant,

(Seal and signed) DEDJASATCH MANGA-CHA DJEMBERE.

To the Honourable Ato Tekle-Wold-Berou.

How has your health been during the season of the rains? I, thanks to God, am well.

I am writing you this letter, although we do not know each other and have not yet had any communications with each other, so that, in future, we may be in touch with one another. I, too, since the Italians invaded the Ethiopian territory, have never, up to the present, ceased to serve my country and my Government; and to fight, in company with His Excellence Dedjasmatch Hailu Kebbede. In future be so good as to write to me for anything that you may need.

25th Hamle, 1930 (1st August, 1938).

(Seal and signature of DEDJASMATCH TAFFERE TESSAMA).

N.B. This letter, like many others, proves that the Chiefs of different provinces are in communication with one another.

TO THE CONQUERING LION OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH,

HAILE SELASSIE I. EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

I pray to God that He may preserve you in health and that you may deliver your country, Ethiopia, from the yoke of the oppressor.

Your Majesty, these are the injustices and atrocities that the Italians, from the day that they invaded Ethiopia, have inflicted upon the Ethiopian people:-

1. THE CHIEFS AND SOLDIERS AND ALL ADULTS, ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE COMMITTED NO FAULT, ARE ARRESTED AND EXECUTED BY MACHINE GUNS. THEIR WOMEN ARE VIOLATED AND THE CHILDREN ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER, GROUPED IN HOUSES AND BURNT ALIVE. What is surprising is that THEY EXECUTE FIRST THOSE WHO HAVE SUBMITTED TO THEM.

2. They execute the priests by machine guns under the pretext that it is they who encourage resistance; they burn our churches and pillage the sacred objects.

3. They proclaim that Ethiopian territory is their property, that the people are their slaves and force us to kill one another.

Your nation is desolate before the actions of the Italians who deal death without judgment and punishment without offence, and she weeps bitterly. Her tears and her blood flow unceasingly. The injustices and the atrocities of the Italians towards the Ethiopians are indescribable. It is evident that the Italians wish to exterminate the people of Ethiopia and not to establish justice there. They have made it clearly known that such is their intention by manifestos in which they say that HENCEFORTH ETHIOPIA IS ITALIAN AND MUST NO LONGER BE CALLED ETHIOPIA; THAT HENCEFORTH THERE SHALL ONLY BE PEOPLE OF THE WHITE RACE ON ETHIOPIAN TERRITORY AND THAT THE BLACK RACE SHALL NO LONGER BE THERE. From this moment the Ethiopian people have said with one voice: The Italians, when they arrived, appeared to us as protectors of the weak and lovers of justice, and we gave up our arms to them. But now that we see these unspeakable crimes committed upon us, rather than wait passively for our extermination and even though we are without arms, we must fight with clubs and stones and die like heroes.

We have therefore begun to fight for our independence and have even been able to capture arms, artillery and machine-guns, grenades and munitions, and we fight incessantly to this day. Our people are united with one heart in this war. The Italians in Ethiopia live in little forts surrounded by barbed wire entanglements. But they have not been able to conquer the country. And even now, far from having conquered our country and far from administering it, they cannot receive their provisions except by aeroplane.

Your Majesty, we inform you of this so that you may make these facts known to the State members of the League of Nations which has the safeguarding of nations against injustice, and to the States friendly to Ethiopia so that they may accord us their assistance.

18th Hamlé, 1930 (25th July, 1938).

Your most humble Servant,

(Sgd) LIJ JOHANNES YASU.

Enclosure No.1.

Letter from Sergeant Bastiani to Lij Johannes Yasu

For the Honourable Lij Johannes Yasu.

How are you? I, thanks to God, am keeping well. May He grant that we see each other again in good health.

I have seen the useless advice that you give and very much regret that you have escaped from Borena, because I am friendly towards you. You know that all who were at Dessie and who respected the name of the Italian Government treated you with kindness and that we, also, helped you. Signor Tenente Leonelli considered you and helped you when necessary. In all this nobody thought ill of you. But undoubtedly you know what has caused you to act badly.

The person who has so ill advised you, you who are good, must be someone who does not care about his life. As you are an intelligent young man, listen to what I tell you in the name of the Government which considers you and helps you.

Those who have behaved badly have to flee and they are the ones who become brigands and live like wild animals. But you, who have committed no offence, have no need to run away.

In the opinion of Signor Tenente Leonelli, you have gone away on account of the matter concerning your servant. But if you had remained quietly in your home, the Government, being very indulgent, would have pardoned you. I know that you are proud of your present position; because of your name numerous rebels commit acts contrary to the interests of the people and harmful to the country, and they do not respect you.

I, myself, am at the Political Office at Ambassel with the troops that are under my orders. This is why, as I am in your neighbourhood, I am writing you this letter of friendship and should like to see you again.

After my advice, do as you wish. On my side, fear nothing, I shall do nothing wrong towards you.

If you will not listen to my advice, send me whatever reply you wish by your servant, whom I shall respect as yourself. I should be pleased if you would let me know if you should need anything.

By this letter I stand guarantee for you and my word is sincere. If you will submit to the Italian Government all your offence will be pardoned.

Do not heed the counsels of worthless people. All these things are the truth and the Government pardons everyone. It willingly helps all those who submit and pardons the others. The rebels will only be able to resist a short while against the Government for, even when they retreat to the mountains, they will not be able to escape. Ask your-

-self these questions:-

Why have you chosen to live without rest and without your family?

Why do you prefer to live in insecurity like the wild animals?

Mistrust all those who are near you, not only for the other reasons, but also on account of money matters. To try and fight against the Italian Government is to become mad! If Italy is in Ethiopia now, it is by the wish of the Almighty: which means that she has plenty of money and plenty of arms!

I am telling you all this in the name of God because you are one of my real friends.

Reflect about your life and consider the honours that you could obtain in the future. Send me your reply as quickly as possible, but, above all, reflect deeply.

30th Miazia, 1930 (8th May, 1938).

Your friend,

(Sgd) Sergeant BASTIANI.

The following is a pencil note written by Lij Johannes Yasu:-

When he has sent me letters of reconciliation like these, I have replied saying that at first we believed that you Italians would protect the weak and would maintain justice. But we have since learnt that your intention is to destroy us and that you know no mercy. Therefore, as you have continued to inflict death upon us without judgment, and punishment where there has been no offence, we, the people of Ethiopia, have decided to rise up against you.

All the nations of the world know that for a long while the enemy of Ethiopia. But our hearts are strong. A goat and a leopard, a lion and a calf, a lamb and a jackal, an infidel and a Christian, an ITALIAN AND AN ETHIOPIAN, can never be reconciled. On the day that all these are reconciled, then will we, also, become reconciled.

16th Hamle, 1930 (25th July, 1938).

(Sgd) JOHANNES.

TO HIS MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE,

ELECT OF THE LORD, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA.

NOTES ON ITALIAN ATROCITIES:- At Menna-Meketowa on the 24th July, 1938 (7th Hamlé, 1929), 200 people were burnt alive by the Italians, and on the 21st July, 1938 (14th Hamlé), they burnt 182 people.

On the 9th August, 1938, (3rd Nehassié) the Italians arrived unexpectedly in the district of Aja Fassilides and invaded the churches at the time of the celebration of Mass. They cut the throats of the priests and the worshippers, including women and children, and set fire to the churches of three villages. There was not a living soul left in this district.

In the town of Ebnat, priests and chieftains, among them Kagnasmach Kebbedé, were executed like martyrs, seated on burning hot metal plates (used in Ethiopia for toasting bread).

In addition, the Italians employed other methods, such as the following, for torturing people to death:

They branded persons with red hot irons and put out their eyes in the same way; another method was to shave every hair off them dry; another was to pull out their nails with pincers and knock out their teeth with hammers. Whilst drinking they amused themselves by making fun of those whose eyes they had put out. Formerly they obliged people to dig their own graves and then shot them down by machine guns.

Now, however, they say that in this way the Ethiopians die too quickly without giving the Italians time to be amused. "Since they kill us with their clubs" - say the Italians - "we must do the same to them. They then began immediately to torture our people - during a week, two weeks, until they died. At last the Ethiopians could stand it no longer and rose up against them. With Lij Engeda, Lij Desta and Balambaras Lomma at their head, they fought against the enemy: the men with their axes and the women with sickles. With the arms captured at the close of this first battle the Ethiopians were able successfully to confront an attack of five battalions. At the news of these victories the Italian garrisons of Negella had to leave their positions and retreat to Gaint. But whilst on the way they were attacked by our warriors; they abandoned their loads and took refuge with the Captain, the Chief Officer of Gaint. He and Lieutenant de Sédié then sent Dedjasmach Yomar to Debre-Tabor, where he was put to death with his son, his eldest brother and his youngest brother, as well as eleven other Chieftains.

In the district of Modja, Kagnasmach Garéd and his son, as well as numerous persons, were put to death.

At Estié, the Italians executed Blatta Kebbedé, also his brother Fitarari Tesemma and numerous other persons.

At Debre-Tabor the Italians assembled the people together and made them dig their own graves and then buried them alive.

After all that the people of Gaint and of Negella rose up and attacked the garrisons of Gaint-Negella and exterminated them - the Captain and the Lieutenant who were in command, as

well as eleven other Italians and their 600 irregular troops.

In the year of St. Mark 1930, the 16th Maskerem (26th September, 1938) a battle took place in the town itself of Debre-Tabor. Those who took part in the fighting are

The next day we arrived at Amora-Gadel where we attacked the Governor of Gondar who was on his way to assist the garrison of Debre-Tabor, followed by three generals, seven battalions, 382 mules loaded with guns, machine-guns, ammunition and other material. The Governor and all the other Italians and their troops were killed. All the material in full loads, 11 machine-guns, and one gun with its ammunition were captured.

After that we learnt that troops were coming from Dessie. We separated then into two columns, one being ordered to watch the troops occupying the fortifications of Debre-Tabor, and the other to wait for the enemy at the gates of Chechoho. The Italians arrived with a force of 12,000 men. We fought for eight days. Seven native battalions, with forty-three Italians with them, were routed. On our side equally a number of soldiers and Chieftains were killed, including Fitarari Bozabbah Wondio and his son.

Six battalions also came from Gondar and these, with reinforcements from the garrison of Debre-Tabor including Ded-jasmach Admassou and other Chiefs, engaged us in battle. They were obliged to retreat after having succeeded in rescuing the survivors of the previous battles.

The next was the battle of Fartha, during which Fitarari Asfaou was killed. On the other side, 118 Italians and 900 irregulars were killed.

In Kamkam, Fatarari Asfaou Boggalo prevents the enemy from returning to Debre-Tabor from Gondar by continually cutting up the road used by the lorries.

The garrisons of Fag and Milael-Debre have been dislodged

At Ebnat, Balambaras Wassio was elected Chieftain by the people; he mobilised the men and attacked the Commanding Officer of Gondar. He defeated him and captured the arms that now bear the stamp of Kagnasmach Taddessé. The latter was successful in all the engagements he undertook. The people therefore chose him to be the Military Chief of Begamedor. He then started out with his army for the attack against Waldia. Meanwhile the Italians had chosen, from the whole of Yejou, the Church of St. Michael, which they burnt down, and because of this the people of Yejou revolted and fought for eleven days. They pursued the Italians on all sides and surrounded them at Waldia. The Chieftains of Yejou then asked for a general levy to be made and Kagnasmach Taddessé set out to assist them after mobilising the entire army beyond Korem.

The people of Ambassel likewise, having seen how the monks of Gishen had been killed and all the houses burnt down, revolted also and started the attack with only six rifles among them. They won the fight and captured 700 rifles. This news was brought to us by some of the Chieftains of Ambassel, such as Kagnasmach Melakou, who were sent on a mission to us.

Here, in addition, is the list of churches in the province of Begamedor that were burnt down by the Italians:-

Mekane-Yesus;
Kolith-Amba-Yesus;

Koratha-Wolote-Yesus;
Chechoho-Modhand-Alem;

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Kemmer-Denguia-Arbaetou-Ensessa; | Abol-Yesus |
| Gondar-Arbaetou-Ebsessa; | Fasilides; |
| Aja-Fasilides; | Mariam-Bieté-Chrestian; |
| Dangour-Guïorguis; | Mahberé-Sellassié |
| | (the monks were killed); |

Besides these, fifteen churches in the district of Daount and five in the district of Korem were burnt.

Most of the Italians who burnt these churches have been killed, only a few of them remain in the Debre-Tabor fort. Now it is forbidden to bring into this town any cereals, honey, butter, sheep, goats, cattle, horses and mules; nor are traders allowed to enter.

However, if the people of Begamoder with, particularly, Kagnasmach Taddesse, at their head, march to Waldia (in Yejou) and Dessie (Wollo) to fight, it is because they hope for the return of Your Majesty. What the whole country detests are the Chiefs who, having attained high and honoured military rank, prove themselves unworthy of it by running away instead of staying with us and continuing the struggle. And now again, instead of striving with us, they are there annoying Your Majesty, asking - like a baby asks its mother - for their daily portion of sustenance. It is those people who, through their bad advice which they still continue to give, have lost Ethiopia, and the country detests them. But Your Majesty is coveted like food in the midst of famine, and the love of your people for you will never dry up, but will spring forth unceasingly.

But if those people wish to return to their country, they can, for their own material interests and for the interests of their patriotic and religious sentiments - if they have the courage, either strive with us or help us by their advice. Only their counsel must not consist of hesitation and delay, but must be, as our martial song says: "Let us attack and attack incessantly, for to defer is to give respite to the enemy to grow stronger" Furthermore, I would beg to submit this suggestion: the money that is given to those people should be used for the purchase of the munitions that we lack here.

The traitors who have placed themselves at the side of the enemy, those who have denied their religious and their flag, and who shoot against their own mothers, they are people such as: (here the writer gives the names of 23 Chieftains of lesser importance, but some of them have already deserted from the enemy's camps).

As for the priests, those who have renounced their religion, have lost their reason and betray their ignorance by sheltering with the Italian brigands, and their names are: (here, also, are mentioned the names of seven priests or arch-priests).

In Lasta a certain Abba Herouy has been appointed by the Italians as "Bitwoded" of the priests of this district. In Wadia it is Abba Saifu who has been nominated. Abba Herouy and Abba Saifu applied themselves to propaganda in favour of the Italians, inviting the population to assist the Government of Rome and excommunicating those who would not comply. We therefore issued a proclamation to inform the people that these priests had no valid authority and that it emanated from Abba Abraham, who is a false Archbishop. Anyone who would bring those priests to us would receive their property as a reward. Abba Abraham has left for Addis-Ababa; Abba Saifu has disappeared and Abba Herouy has taken refuge with the Italians at Lalibela.

(Here the reporter relates some unimportant personal matters, and concludes as follows:-)

Your Majesty, I know that the deed accomplished by Our Lord Jesus Christ on Holy Friday is imprinted in your heart. Our Lord Jesus Christ did not immediately condemn those who nailed Him down and crucified Him. He freed Himself from the sufferings of His body at the end of forty (?) years, but remitted the sufferings of His soul to the day of the Last Judgment. He saved them (His enemies) by tearing His flesh in shedding His blood; He bore His sufferings of the cross, but He did not revile His enemies as they reviled and ill-treated Him, and He uttered no threats. He prayed for their repentance: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And your Majesty, in opposing the strength of your patience against all these injustices, look at your country with an indulgent eye and say to yourself: "It is my place of rest for ever."

17th Senie, 1930 (27th June, 1938).

Your humble Servant,

ALEKA HAILU,

Archpriest of Debre-Tabor and Gondar.

Commissariato di Governo des Goggjam

R. Residenza del Tana Meridionale

BAHAR-DAR.

(xxx)

To ATO GUILO GUIORGUIS.

PEACE BE WITH YOU.

YOU ARE TO PUNISH WITHOUT PITY ALL PERSONS FOUND
IN POSSESSION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION. I INSTRUCT
YOU TO BURN NOT ONLY THEIR HOUSES, BUT THE PERSONS
THEMSELVES.

Besides this, SEND THE REBELS TO ME.

11th Guenbot, 1929 (20th May, 1937).

From the Resident : Captain E. CORVO.

Seal of R. Residenza del Tana Meridionale : (Sgd) E. CORVO.

(xxx) Ato Guilo Guiorguis, native of the Province of Eritrea, was Chief of an important group of "Banda" (Irregulars) in the service of the Italians. Owing to the terrible atrocities he was obliged to commit by order of the Italians, he revolted with all his men and joined the Ethiopian army again.

Leaflet dropped by aeroplane.

Letter from Aboune ABRAHAM, "Archbishop of Ethiopia."

To the Christians living in Ethiopia, old and young, Priests and Chiefs.

Rejoice, for great joy has befallen us!

This is what it is: since the days of old the Roman kings have the reputation of practising justice and affording protection to the Church.

For instance -- although Ethiopia had no lack of sons worthy to be raised to the rank of Archbishop, she allowed herself THROUGH HER CREDULITY, TO BE GOVERNED BY A FOREIGNER (Archbishop). Whilst to-day, under the reign of the happy Italian Government, Ethiopia can attain the rank of her ancestors and nominate her Bishops and Archbishops herself. The Italian Government, full of compassion, has given us this solemn promise through the Viceroy Marshal Graziani.

1. The Orthodox religion may be preached everywhere, without fear.
2. All churches will be scrupulously protected.
3. Those which have been destroyed will be rebuilt. THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN BURNT DOWN IN SEARCHING FOR REBELS WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED.
4. All property and estates in the possession of the Church, will be restored to her as in the past.
5. The priests and all who serve in the House of God throughout the country receive food and clothing, which the GOVERNMENT IS READY TO GRANT TO ALL WHO HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THEM.
6. Authorisation is given for the immediate liberation OF THE NUMEROUS CLERGY AND MONKS WHO ARE IMPRISONED IN THE TERRITORY OF CAESAR.
7. Pardon and the restitution of their belongings is accorded to all rebels dwelling in the bush and the mountains, if they submit and give up their arms.

Oh Priests, reflect upon all this, and advise and instruct the people!

And you, oh rebels, who live in the bush and the mountains, if, ON ACCOUNT OF YOU THE CHURCHES ARE BURNT AND THE OLD PEOPLE, THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE MASSACRED, IF THE COUNTRY IS DESTROYED, GOD WILL HEAR THEIR CRIES AND SEE THEIR BLOOD AND WILL PUNISH YOU! But, if you cease to do wrong, we will obtain pardon for your faults in the past.

Every Christian ought to allow himself to be governed by the King chosen by God.

God has chosen Italy to govern Ethiopia. Consequently, he who refuses to submit to the Italian Government is the enemy of God. To refuse to submit to the King that God has chosen is to revolt against HIM.

May the curse of Aryos fall upon those who do not hearken to these words.

Also, I give the following orders to all the heads of the Church and the priests:-

- (1) Not to give absolution to the rebels.
- (2) Not to give them burial by the Church.

I will excommunicate every priest who disobeys these orders.

7th Tahssas, 1930 (16th December, 1937).

ABOUNE ABRAHAM, "Archbishop of Ethiopia."

Leaflet dropped by aeroplane.

OH, PEOPLE OF BEGAMEDER!

I have already proclaimed my words of peace : let the merchant proceed with his business; let the labourer proceed with his ploughing!

But there are some who do not heed my counsel and have divided you. Ill advised by the wicked, UNSUSPECTING AND INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS HAVE HAD TO UNDERGO TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS, and now you must act according to the will of the Government. Our troops will come with arms to impose order; they will protect the loyal and exterminate the rebels. Therefore do not leave your houses; wait there, hoisting a white flag, **which** is the sign of peace. And you, who have faith in the powerful Italian Government, if you have arms bring them to my officers. Those who do not conform to this order will be severely punished. All the goods of the rebels will be confiscated and their houses burnt.

OH, PEOPLE OF BEGAMEDER!

Be innocent and peaceful, have confidence in the Government and open the way to peace.

Italy proclaims that such is her intention towards you.

Gondar, 5th Senié, 1930 (12th June, 1938).

Governor of the region of Amhara, General of Army Corps,

OTTORINO MEZETTI.

(Extract from Letter "1." - one of several letters taken from Italian Officers)

(ARMY OF THE XXX COLONIAL BATTALION).

Night of 24th-26th June, 1938.

.....

I am inspecting. It's a really dark night. It is thundering frightfully. It isn't raining. No mail at all. We seem to be forgotten by God and man. Four or five messages come by wireless, then nothing more. Here at the present moment there are very few of us; hardly 330 men, but one of our companies is at Endjabera. A few days ago THE FIRST COMPANY LEFT TO ESCORT THE OFFICER AND THE BATTERY AS FAR AS BORE. It will come back tomorrow night or the day after tomorrow.

27th June. It is a grand day to-day. We heard the roaring of the aeroplanes and we all ran out from every side: officers, nationals and even Ascaris. IN A MOMENT A BAG OF MEDICINES AND TWO BAGS OF MAIL WERE THROWN OUT FROM THE AEROPLANE.....

I am sending you a schema of our little fort. Outside there is a wall of dry stones which keep falling from time to time and it has to be built up again. The ground is cut through perpendicularly to the bottom of the valley. There is on the South side only a kind of esplanade which, after 300 yards, mounts very slightly to a hillock about 500 yards higher than ours. As a matter of fact, it is on that side that we are most on our guard because we are somewhat overlooked; but our automatic guns are there, pointed day and night and always ready. We are also busy organising the local peasants into a corps of "banda" (irregulars). These are the ones who, at Fergouta, fired against us. THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY THREE DESERTED WITH THEIR RIFLES. WE IMMEDIATELY SENT THE OTHERS TO ARREST THEIR RELATIONS. BUT THEY WERE A LONG TIME COMING BACK AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT WE WERE ON THE ALERT LAST NIGHT BECAUSE WE HEARD A GOOD DEAL OF SHOOTING. BUT THEY RETURNED THIS MORNING AND BROUGHT ALONG THREE PRISONERS: THE FATHER AND THE COUSIN OF ONE OF THE DESERTERS AND THE BROTHER OF ANOTHER DESERTER. OF THE THIRD WE KNOW NOTHING AS YET

IV - 3

(Extract from Letter "C".)

GUICH ABBAI.

29th June, 1938, XVII.

We are at a height of 2,810 metres on a hill some 180 to 300 metres above the neighbouring valleys. WE ARE COMPLETELY ISOLATED AND CANNOT MOVE BECAUSE WE ARE ON GUARD, DAY AND NIGHT, AGAINST GROUPS THAT ARE NOT ON OUR SIDE.

Contrary to what the papers state, I can tell you that we have already had to face SEVERAL ENCOUNTERS in this Zone. On the 25th of March at Forgouta, which is really the centre of danger, our Commandant was mortally wounded and another officer and a sergeant were also killed. We saw two others fall, who were carried off by the rebels. A doctor - a sub-lieutenant - was very severely wounded: all that happened within 48 hours. There were also losses among the Ascari troops.

Here, to our faces, the people appear to submit, but directly they get behind our backs they shoot at us.

.....

To: The Honorable Coriell Hull,
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

U. S. A.



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Cairo, January 11, 1939

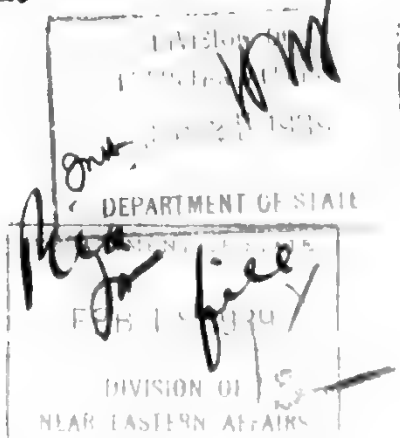
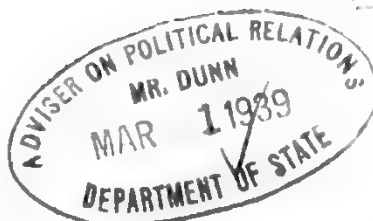
No. 1499.

Subject: Modification of the District of the Egyptian
Consulate at Addis Ababa.

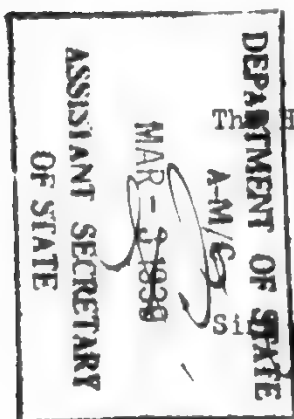
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AND RECORDS



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To the Field ☐



The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a suggested translation
of a decision of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs which
states that "given the political change which has occurred in
the Ethiopian Empire," the Royal Consulate at Addis Ababa is to
include within its jurisdiction all of Italian East Africa:
Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland. The decision follows
logically from the recent recognition by the Egyptian Government

of

865D.01/576

FILED

of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Respectfully yours,


Gordon P. Merriam
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

✓
Enclosure:

Translation from Journal Officiel no. 3 of January 9, 1939.

In triplicate
File no. 702
GPM.alw

Copy sent to American Embassy, Rome.

Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 1499 of
January 11, 1939, from Legation, Cairo.

Translation

(From Journal Officiel no. 3 of January 9,
1939.)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Decision Modifying the Circumscription of the Royal
Consulate General (sic.) of Egypt at Addis Ababa.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

In view of the Ministerial Decision of January 8, 1928 de-
limiting the Royal Consulate at Addis Ababa;

In view of Article 1 of Decree-Law no. 5 of August 1926 re-
lating to consular organization;

Given the political change which has occurred in the Ethiopian
Empire:

DECIDES:

Art. 1. Article 3 of the Ministerial Decision of January 8,
1928 delimiting the Royal Consulate at Addis Ababa is rescinded.

Art. 2. The circumscription of this Consulate includes all
the territory of Italian East Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea, and
Somaliland).

Done, Zilkadeh 9, 1357 (December 31, 1938).

(Signed) ABDEL FATTAH YEHIA

Trans. GPM.

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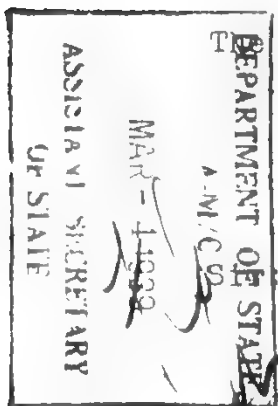
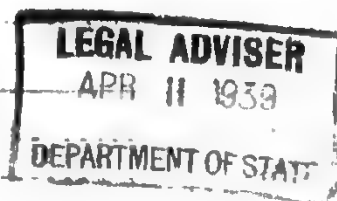
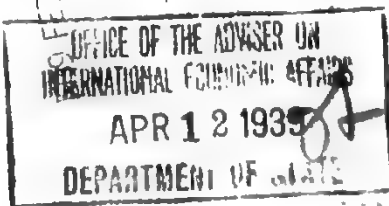
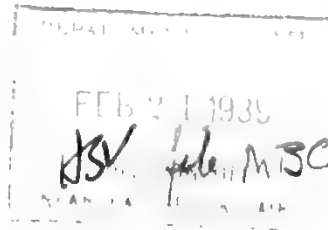


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ROME, January 30, 1939.

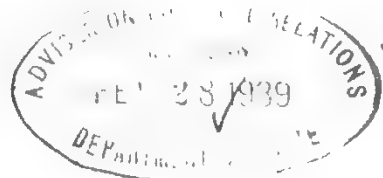
No. 1271

Subject: Organization of Italian East Africa.

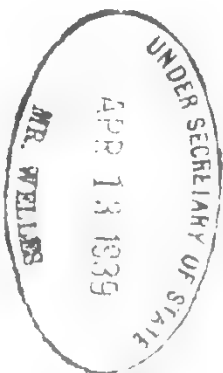
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To: Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.



With reference to the Embassy's despatch
No. 1208 of December 22, 1938 concerning the crea-
tion of the new province of Scioa in Italian East
Africa, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a
report of the Military Attaché, dated January 26,
1939, relating to the Political-Administrative Or-
ganization of Italian East Africa.



Respectfully yours,

William Phillips
William Phillips

Enclosure:

1. Copy of report of
Military Attaché.

865D.01/577

N/C

ITALY (POLITICAL)

Subject: Relationship between Mother Country and its Dependencies.

Governmental Organization, Territorial sub-Divisions and Administration of Italian East Africa.

The following report supersedes Italy report No. 15,320/3030 of June 5, 1936, report No. 15,355/3030 of June 24, 1936, and report No. 16,738/3030 of September 9th 1936, except map.

By R. Decree No. 1837 of Nov. 11, 1936 the governmental organization, territorial sub-divisions and administration of Italian East Africa will be as follows:

Chapter I

Political-Administrative Organization of Italian East Africa.

Art. 1

Italian East Africa comprises the territories of the Ethiopian empire, Eritrea, and Somalia.

It has juridical rights and is governed and represented - in the name of the King-Emperor - by a Governor General who is vested with the title of Viceroy of Ethiopia.

The general government of Italian East Africa has its capital at Addis Abeba.

Art. 2

Italian East Africa is divided into the following governments:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Government of Eritrea | - | with its capital at Asmara; |
| " | " Asmara | - " " " Gondar; |
| " | " Seion | - " " " Addis Abeba; |
| " Galla & Sidama | - | " " " Gima; |
| " of Harar | - | " " " Harar; |
| " | " Somalia | - " " " Mogadiscio; |

Each government is endowed with civil juridical rights.

Art. 3

The territorial boundaries between the various governments are as follows:-

between the government of Eritrea and Asmara:

The courses of the Jotit-Tacanaé and Tseliari rivers and a line which passes south of Lake Ascianghi, (near Querna) reaches the meridional limit of Asmara as far as the junction point with 11th N. parallel with Asmara, leaving the Galla, Danacalia and Asmara countries at the Northeast;

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- between the government of Eritrea and Harar;
11th N. parallel from the junction point with the Anase river to the frontier;
- between the government of Amara and Galla and Sidama;
the Blue Nile from the frontier to the point of confluence with the Angan river;
- between the government of Amara and Seion;
the course of the Blue Nile river from the point of confluence with the Angan, to that with Jamma, the course of the Jamma from the point of confluence with the Blue Nile to that with the Uasit, the course of the Uasit as far as Mt. Abula Niede, the Mt. Abula Niede, the Robi watershed line and the course of the Robi as far as the point of confluence with the Anase river;
- between the government of Amara and Harar;
the Anase river from the point of confluence with the Robi river to the junction with the 11th N. parallel line;
- between the governments of Seion and Galla and Sidama;
a line - from the point of confluence of the Angan and Blue Nile rivers - which follows the Angan river and Western boundaries of the HORRO region, touches Mt. Gerochen and runs along the Ghibié and Anesoiá rivers as far as Mt. Magute; touches Mts. Nagge, Teribo and Mache, passes to the West of Lake Zai, leaving Cogé lakes at the East and South and reaches the course of the Anase river which it follows until the point of confluence with the Moggio;
- between the governments of Seion and Harar;
a line - from the point of confluence of the Moggio and Anase rivers - which follows the Anase river until reaching the point of confluence with the Gioge; along the Gioge river, touching Mts. Casé Mucché and Debocodé; continues along the Bulg and Cassan rivers until it reaches the point of confluence with the Anase river, and along the course of the Anase river until its junction with the Robi river;
- between the governments of Harar and Galla and Sidama;
a line - from the point of confluence of the Moggio and Anase rivers - which proceeds in a southerly direction, follows the slope of the high plateau toward the lakes and arrives at the Ubi springs in Mginié, thence follows the Eastern limits of the Sidama and afterwards runs along the Gamale Doria river as far as the Dal Verme waterfalls;
- between the governments of Harar and Somalia;
a line which gives to Somalia; the territory inhabited by the Ogaden-Somalian population included between the frontier, the Dacata, Ubi Oeste and Gamale Doria rivers;
- between the governments of Galla-Sidama and Somalia;
a line which begins from the Dal Verme waterfalls on the Gamale Doria river and reaches Malee Mawo located on the Dama Fama river.

Annex 4

Continued.

Art. 5

The Viceroy Governor General is under the direct and exclusive orders of the Minister for the Colonies. He represents the King-Emperor in Italian East Africa and is the supreme chief over its administration.

The Viceroy Governor General can grant pardons or commute prison sentences - in the name of and as a delegate of the King-Emperor - imposed upon Italian East African subjects who have been tried by whatever ordinary or extraordinary judiciary organs of Italian East Africa.

The authoritative powers vested in the King's Government can be delegated to the Viceroy Governor General concerning the territory which he administers.

All the armed forces stationed in the territories and territorial waters of Italian East Africa are under the orders of the Viceroy Governor General.

Art. 6

In the event of serious disturbances arising within the territory administered by him which may affect public order and safety, the Viceroy Governor General - upon first securing authorization from the Colonial Minister - can create special tribunals having jurisdiction over the entire East African territory or a part of it. Likewise he can decree that certain crimes be tried by special tribunals according to the rules, and applying the punishment established in the penal code for the army during war time.

Art. 7

The Vice-Governor General and the Superior Commander of the Armed Forces are under the direct orders of the Viceroy Governor General.

The Vice-Governor General (holding second grade rank on the colonial government command list) is appointed by R. Decree on proposal of the Minister for Italian Africa, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers. In the order of precedence he occupies a position immediately after that of the Viceroy Governor General.

The Superior Commander is appointed by R. Decree on proposal of the Minister for Italian Africa in agreement with the Ministers for War, Navy, and Aeronautics, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The attributes of the Superior Commander are established in the R. Decree law No. 1886 of August 17, 1938. (See Report No. 16,920-3080/6010 of January 11, 1939).

Art. 8

The Viceroy Governor General has under his orders:

a cabinet directed by a colonial functionary of the civil government list. Said cabinet is composed of officials and employees belonging to the colonial list, and of officers of the Armed Forces.

The Viceroy Governor General may also establish a personal secretariat office for the handling of his private correspondence and for services connected with his household.

The organic composition of the cabinet and of the personal secretariat office is established in accordance with regulations governing the political-administrative personnel.

Art. 9

In case the Viceroy Governor General is on vacation, absent or otherwise unable to attend to his duties, the regency of the general government is entrusted to the Vice-Governor General.

In the event the Vice-Governor General is on vacation, absent or otherwise unable to fulfill his duties the Minister for the Colonies determines who shall be entrusted with the handling of the regency of the general government.

Art. 10

The Vice-Governor assists the Viceroy Governor General with all his various duties, and superintends - in particular - those bearing on the political and civil services of Italian East Africa.

Superior Government Directorates are created for the purpose of co-ordinating all Italian East African services.

A Superior Director is appointed for each Directorate by decree of the Viceroy Governor General. Said Superior Directors are selected from among the colonial functionaries of 5th and 6th grade rank pertaining to the government roll. The number and attributions of the superior government directorates are established by political administrative ordinance.

Art. 11

A Governor is placed in charge of each of the separate governments into which Italian East Africa is divided.

The Governor of Suica is the Vice-Governor General.

The Governors (possessing 2nd grade on the colonial government roll) are appointed by R. Decree on proposal of the Minister for Italian Africa, following approval by the Council of Ministers.

Art. 12

The Governors are under orders of the Viceroy Governor General. They enforce the general political, administrative and military instructions issued by the Minister for the Colonies, forwarded to them through the Viceroy. The Governors correspond directly with the Minister for the Colonies on the ordinary matters of government.

Art. 13

The Governors - according to the instructions from the Viceroy Governor General - direct the policy and the administrative functioning in the territories under their jurisdictions, make provisions for public safety, direct the functioning of all offices and services, and co-ordinate their activities. They take care of the publication and execution of laws and regulations, superintend the activities of public institutions and can dissolve the administration of these institutions and appoint Government Commissaries in their stead. They have, under their orders, the armed forces stationed in the territory and territorial waters coming under their own jurisdiction and superintend their organization, their function and administration as well as their employment.

Art. 14

The Governors can create a personal secretariat office for the handling of personal and official correspondence. The organic composition of their personal secretariat office is established in accordance with regulations governing the political-administrative personnel.

Art. 14

Each Governor has a General Secretary and a Commander of troops under his immediate orders.

In the Government of Soira the functions of Troop Commander are exercised by the Commander of the military forces of Italian East Africa.

In case the Governor is on vacation, absent, or otherwise hindered from attending to his office the regency of the Government is assumed by the General Secretary.

Such rule is also applied for the Soira Government.

In case the General Secretary is on vacation, absent, or otherwise hindered from fulfilling the regency duties the Viceroy Governor General determines who shall take charge of the government.

Art. 15

The General Secretary is appointed by R. Decree on proposal of the Minister for the Colonies in agreement with the Council of Ministers, and is selected from the colonial functionaries classified in the 3rd and 4th grades on the government roll.

The General Secretary ranks immediately after the Governor.

He assists the Governor in all his duties and superintends, in particular, all civil and political service of the government in accordance with instructions issued to him by the Governor.

Art. 17

The Commander of the troops is appointed by R. Decree on proposal of the Minister of Colonies in agreement with the Minister for War, subject to the approval of the Viceroy Governor General.

He is the Governor's advisor on military questions, handles matters pertaining to territorial defense and submits to him plans and provisions to this effect. Moreover he has other attributions set forth in the political-administrative military by-laws for Italian East Africa.

The Commander of the troops ranks immediately after the General Secretary.

Art. 18

Government Bureaus (Directorates) are provided for the handling of the civil and political services of each Government. Government Directors, appointed by decree of the Viceroy Governor General (selected from the colonial functionaries of 5th and 6th grade on the government roll) are placed in charge of such Bureaus.

The superior Directorates of the General Government provide for the Soira government services through appropriate departments. Their activities are co-ordinated by the General Secretary of the Soira Government.

The number, attributes and departmental distribution of the Government Bureaus (Directorates) are established by political-administrative by-laws.

Art. 19

The territory of each government is divided up into Commissariats according to the subdivision established in the Viceroy Governor General's decree and within the limits fixed by the organization chart of colonial personnel.

The Commissariats can be divided up into Residences and Sub-residences according to the subdivision established in the Governor's decree.

The Commissaries, Residents and Sub-residents, are appointed by Governor's decree and are selected from among the colonial functionaries of the government roll. Their attributions are established by the political-administrative by-laws.

Art. 20

Commissariat-seats with a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and Government-seats may also be the town-seat of the municipal administration.

Municipal administrations are established by decree of the Viceroy Governor General. Said decree also establishes their boundaries.

Each municipal administration is endowed with juridical rights and is governed by a Mayor who is appointed by the Governor. Normally, he is selected from the colonial functionaries, on the government roll, who can be placed outside the list within the numerical limits established by the rules and regulations governing the placing of colonial administration personnel outside the roll.

Art. 21

The Viceroy Governor General and the Governors are not allowed to conduct official correspondence directly with the State Administrations. Such correspondence must be forwarded through the Minister of Colonies unless specific authorization is granted them by the Minister.

The Minister for the Colonies - having first secured the approval of the Minister of Foreign Affairs - may authorize the Viceroy Governor General to correspond directly with the Italian foreign representatives and other State authorities abroad. Military and Civil officials are not allowed to conduct official correspondence with any administration, office, or person outside of the government territory except through the Governor, or upon authorization from him.

Art. 22

A General Council is established at the Headquarters of the general government. It is presided over by the Viceroy Governor General and is composed of the following members:

- Vice-Governor General;
- Superior Commander of the Armed Forces;
- Magistrate of the Comptroller General's office holding the highest rank in this department;
- Superior Directors of the General Government;
- Highest ranking officers of the R. Army, R. Navy, and R. Air Force, and Black Shirt Militia (M.V. I.R.) of Italian East Africa;
- Judge and Public Prosecuting Attorney, both holding the highest ranks in their department in Italian East Africa;
- One each of the officials in charge of various technical services of the General Government;
- Chief Accountant of the General Government.

The Governors have the right to cast their deliberating vote at the meetings of the General Council.

The Vice-Governor General as a delegate of the Viceroy Governor General, can preside over the General Council.

Officials, Chief of Services of the General Government can be called upon by the Viceroy Governor General to participate in the Council meetings. They have consultative vote when affairs pertaining to their field of activities are discussed.

Art. 23

The General Council must be consulted on all the following matters:

- a) projects covering regulations to be issued by the Viceroy Governor General;

- b) estimated and final budgets for Italian East Africa;
- c) public works programs and other programs of a general character;
- d) problems of a general nature concerning agricultural, economical and industrial exploitation;
- e) tax assessments;
- f) matters concerning which, dispositions have already been prescribed by special regulations.

When necessary, the Viceroy Governor General can also have matters which do not come under the above-mentioned categories examined by the General Council.

In case there are urgent matters which do not permit delay, the Viceroy Governor General may act without previously calling upon the advice of the General Council. However, he must so inform said Council at the next meeting as to what measures have been adopted.

In such case the Viceroy Governor General must also immediately notify the Minister for the Colonies concerning the provisions adopted, in order that information may be given to the Finance Ministry in the event that such measures have bearing on financial matters.

A copy of the minutes of the General Council meetings is furnished the Minister for Colonies.

The rules for the functioning of the General Council are established by political-administrative regulations.

Art. 24

A State Council (Consulting Body) is formed for Italian East Africa.

Same is presided over by the Viceroy Governor General and is composed of:

Governors and component members of the General Council;
General Secretaries for the Italian East African governments;
Commanders of troops or Generals attached to the Troop Headquarters in the Italian East African governments.
Federal Secretaries of the National Fascist Party for Italian East Africa;

Six (6) Italian citizens appointed for two year's term by decree of the Viceroy Governor General. said members are selected from those pertaining to Producers' and Workers' categories in Italian East Africa;

Six (6) native Chiefs or notables, appointed for a two year's term by decree of the Viceroy Governor General. They are selected from among the subjects of Italian East Africa.

The Viceroy Governor General submits the following matters for the examination by the State Council (Consulting Body):

the programs of an economic and cultural nature which particularly concern Italian East African subjects;

provisions relating to the social, ethnical, and traditional structure of the Italian East African population;

every other provision on which the Viceroy feels it necessary to have an opinion given by the consulting body.

The State Council must be called in session at least once a year.

Art. 25

A Government Council is formed for each government. Said Council is presided over by the Governor and is composed of:

General Secretary of the Government;

Commander of the troops or a General attached to the troop headquarters

Secretary of the Fascist Combat Federation;

Chief Delegate of the Comptroller General's office;

Government Directors;

A Judge and a Public Prosecuting Attorney holding the highest rank (in their department) within the jurisdiction of the government's territory;

Chief Accountant of the Government.

By decree of the Viceroy Governor General, other members may be called upon to take part on the Government Council. Such members can be either Italian citizens or subjects, depending on the rules established by the political-administrative regulations.

Art. 26

The Government Council must be consulted on:

- a) project-regulations to be issued by the Governor,
- b) matters involving budget estimates and final balance sheets for the Government,
- c) all other cases wherein the special regulations prescribe that their opinion be obtained.

When the Governor considers it necessary, he can also submit, for the examination of the Government Council, other matters not coming under the above-mentioned categories.

Whenever urgent matters arise that require attention, the Governor can make provisions for handling same without first asking the opinion of the Government Council. At the next session of Council, however, he must notify it as to the action taken.

In such case the Governor must also immediately inform the Viceroy Governor General concerning the measures adopted so that the latter may notify the Minister of Colonies, who, in turn may inform the Minister of Finance when such measures reflect on financial matters.

The rules for the functioning of the Government Council are established by political-administrative by-laws.

Art. 27

In the premises of measures on which the General Council has been consulted, mention should be made concerning approval granted by the Consulting Body or Government Council.

Chapter IISubject-statusArt. 28

The subjects of Italian East Africa are:

- a) all individuals residing in Italian East Africa who are not Italian citizens, or citizens or subjects of other States;
- b) those persons born of a father who is a subject, or in case the father is unknown, of a mother who is a subject;
- c) those persons in Italian East Africa when both parents are unknown;
- d) the women married to a subject;
- e) individuals pertaining to an African or Asiatic population who performed civil or military duties with the public administration of Italian East Africa or have previously performed such services and reside in Italian East Africa.

Except for international agreements in force, the Minister for the Colonies can, by his decree, recognize the quality of Italian East African subjects for the individuals belonging to groups of population immigrated in Italian East African territory when such groups have definitely taken up their habitual residence in such land.

Those persons born abroad, in African or Asiatic regions, who, not being Italian citizens or belonging to another State, have maintained for at least two years their residence in the territories mentioned, and who make a declaration before the political authorities to the effect that they wish to assume Italian subject-status can become subjects by decree of the Viceroy Governor General.

Art. 29

Subjects of Italian East Africa cannot become citizens or foreign subjects unless they have established their residence abroad for at least one year and unless so authorized by decree of the Minister for the Colonies.

Art. 30

The following are granted Italian citizenship:

those persons born in Italian East African territory from unknown parents when their somatic and other individual characteristics give basic indications for establishing that both of the parents were of the white race.

The citizenship is attributed by the provision of the competent judge who, upon ascertaining the conditions as mentioned in the above paragraph, issues the prescribed official document concerning the inscription of the interested party as an Italian citizen. Registration is made in the books of the Superintendent Registrar covering civil status papers in the same way as prescribed for the modification of such documents.

The Judge's measure can be adopted either by request of the interested party or by orders issued directly by the Judge.

When declaration covering the birth of a child of unknown parents is made before the officials of the Superintendent Registrar's office and doubt might arise as to whether the conditions contemplated by the first paragraph of the present article should be applied, the judicial authorities must be informed of the fact for the eventual action to be taken in the case.

Art. 21

Absolute respect for religion is guaranteed in Italian East Africa.

The religious institutions for nonphysical Christians will be regulated by special laws and with the accord of the ecclesiastical hierarchy.

In all territory of Italian East Africa the full right is given to Moslems to restore their places of worship, ancient religious institutions and religious schools. Disputes between Moslem subjects will be decided on by the Mahomedan Judge according to the law of Islam and local customs of the Moslem populations.

Respect for local traditions is guaranteed whenever it does not conflict with the public order and general principles of civilization.

Art. 22

Official acts which, according to the law must be drafted or published in the written language of the subjects of Italian East Africa, will be compiled in the following languages:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| for the Government of Eritrea | : | Tigre and Arabic |
| " " " " Amara | : | Amara |
| " " " " Seion | : | Amara |
| " " " " Harar | : | Arabic |
| " " " Galla & Sidama | : | Arabic |
| " " " of It. Somalia | : | Arabic |

The teaching of the local language is prescribed:

| | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| in the territory for the Government of Eritrea | : | in Tigre |
| " " " " " " " " Amara | : | in Amara |
| " " " " " " " " Seion | : | in Amara & Galla |
| " " " " " " " " Harar | : | in Hararin & Galla |
| " " " " " " " " Galla & Sidama | : | in Galla & Harir |
| " " " " " " " " Italian Somalia | : | in Somali |

In the territories of Italian East Africa inhabited by Moslems the teaching of the Arabic language in all schools for subjects is compulsory.

The Viceroy Governor General may enact by decree that in some regions the teaching should also be given in a language not included in the above-mentioned list.

Art. 23

The subjects of Italian East Africa have the right to accept the jurisdiction established for Italian citizens instead of the particular jurisdiction in force for them, except for matters regarding their personal and family status. In such cases, however, they are subject to the Italian laws applying for Italian East Africa. However, in judicial cases coming under a well determined right, the rules to be applied will be those pertaining to that specific right.

Chapter IIIFinancial AdministrationArt. 24

The Viceroy Governor General prepares the budget estimate for Italian East Africa not later than the month of January of every year. Same is presented to the Minister of Colonies who, in turn, forwards it to the Minister of Finance. In case of delay the Minister of Colonies may order that the budget be prepared in his office.

The fiscal year begins July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year. The revenue (receipts) for all Italian East African territory must be shown on one separate estimate sheet. For every different kind and category of balance sheet the expenditures will be classified as follows:

Expenditures for the Central Office of the General Government;

Expenditures for general services covering all Italian East Africa;

Expenditures for each separate Government.

The revenue and expenditures for the construction and operation of the railroads shall form a special part of the balance sheet and must be attached to the budget pertaining to Italian East Africa.

Art. 25

The Budget Estimate for Italian East Africa is presented to Parliament as an enclosure to the Budget Estimate for the Ministry of Colonies and the approval of both budgets is embodied in a single act of law.

Art. 26

The budgetary expenditures come under the supervision and personal responsibility of the Viceroy Governor General and the various Governors for the part of expenditures pertaining to their Government.

A list of "Limited Appropriations" (with the indication of specific amount of money set aside for a specific purpose), covering those pertaining to General Budget and those pertaining to Special Budgets, will be attached to the Budget Estimate for Italian East Africa.

No funds can be transferred from General Budgets' "Limited Appropriations" to Special Budgets' "Limited Appropriations", or vice-versa.

Budgetary provisions made during the fiscal year for the purpose of authorizing additional expenditures must also establish the eventual changes that are to be inserted in list mentioned in paragraph above.

The Viceroy Governor General may transfer funds from and to other appropriations not subject to "limitations".

He must, however, first obtain the authorization from the Minister of the Colonies - in agreement with the Minister of Finance - for:

- a) transfer of funds from amounts allotted for civil services to increase the amount allotted for military services;
- b) transfer of funds from "ordinary" expenditures to "extraordinary" expenditures, and vice-versa.

Source: See with Italy, Dec 22 1938.

Art. 37

The revenue for the Italian East African budget is composed of actual revenue and contributions from the State.

Art. 38

Actual revenues are:

- a) Income derived from public property and State owned land and concession fees of whatever kind;
- b) The proceeds derived from the sale of public properties of whatever kind;
- c) Revenue from duties and various taxations;
- d) All other revenue, rights and various profits.

Art. 39

The duties and taxes are established by R. Decree to be issued in accordance with rules of Art. 36. The tributes (taxes) of a general character which the Viceroy Governor General has the right to levy in all the territory of Italian East Africa are also indicated, as well as such taxes of a local character which the Governors have the right to levy in the territory of their Government.

The duties and taxes of whatever nature are credited to the Budget for Italian East Africa inasmuch as they are levied on the taxpayers as producers, and on property existing in the territory of Italian East Africa.

Art. 40

The eventual surplus ascertained at the closing of the fiscal year is transferred to the reserve fund.

Such fund is used for:

- a) extraordinary expenses only - of a patrimonial character;
- b) for recognized public-utility-works.

Art. 41

Extraordinary expenses, which are considered necessary and which cannot be covered by the regular revenue (as mentioned in Art. 37) are defrayed in the following way:

- 1) by making a withdrawal from the reserve funds in the cases indicated in the preceding articles;
- 2) by extraordinary allotment of funds made by the State, to be authorized by special law, which will give precise details covering the purpose for which the allotments themselves are to be used.

Art. 42

The Final Budget is prepared by the Viceroy Governor General not later than six months after the closing of the accounting for the fiscal year. Said Budget is prepared in the same manner as the Budget Estimate and is transmitted to the Minister of Finance through the Minister of Colonies.

Said Final Budget - accompanied by the deliberations of the General Comptroller's office - is submitted to Parliament for approval. The patrimonial account is presented together with the Final Budget.

Art. 43

The Minister for the Colonies and the Viceroy Governor General have the right to order inspections and audits made for whatever office and service in Italian East Africa.

The same right is also given to the Minister of Finance in agreement with that for the colonies concerning all offices handling financial management or money accountability.

A general administrative inspection and audit will be made at least every three years.

The audits for the local Finance Office at Government Headquarters are taken care of by each Government.

Art. 44

An auditing office is established at Headquarters of General Government and for each Government. This office controls the patrimonial management as well as the outlay of budgetary expenditures in accordance with finance regulations. The auditing office, in particular, checks the bookkeeping entries covering receipts and expenses, controls the revenue account, expense estimate, verifies the accounting records, and surveils banking and storeroom managements and the keeping of inventories.

The accounting office for the General Government also exercises the accounting functions for the Colon Government.

Besides the regular attributes for the handling of the expenses of the General Government, the accounting office with the General Government:

- a) co-ordinates the operation of the accounting office with the dependent governments in relation to the rules in effect and in accordance with the directives and instructions issued by the central authorities;
- b) summarizes the results for the receipts and expenses covering the periodical accounting as well as final budgets.

Art. 45

Omitted - of no interest.

Chapter IV

Administration of Justice

Art. 46

The administration of justice is entrusted:

- a) to the ordinary and the military magistracy;
- b) to political-administrative officials;
- c) to Mohammedan Judges and local Chiefs.

The Magistrates and above-mentioned functionaries can be assisted by Associate Judges selected from citizens or subjects.

Art. 47

The Rules for the administration of justice and for the composition and function of the organs for administering justice are established by the judiciary ordinances and relative regulations.

The judiciary territorial circumscriptions are determined by decree of the Viceroy Governor General.

Art. 48

The Governors, Military and Civil Officials vested with government judicial functions cannot be called upon to render an account of decisions in judicial matters except by the superior authorities. Neither can they be subject for whatever reason to penal proceedings or arrest, except in case of flagrancy, without prior authorization from the Minister for Colonies when dealing with functionaries ranking not lower than the 4th grade, and from the Viceroy Governor General when dealing with other functionaries.

The Viceroy Governor General immediately informs the Minister of Colonies concerning requests received from the judiciary authorities, and of his answer covering said requests.

Art. 49

The Chiefs and notables appointed by Governmental decree - selected from among the subjects of Italian East Africa - cannot be subjected to penal proceedings nor arrested, except in cases of flagrancy, without previous authorization from the Governor.

The Viceroy Governor General will establish, by decree, the categories of local civilian personnel composed of subjects of Italian East Africa to whom the above-mentioned guarantee should be granted.

Art. 50

The laws of their own religion, their country and race, are applied to subjects in accordance with the Rules established by the judiciary ordinances.

When the guilty person is a subject, the judiciary authorities, in applying the penal laws and whatever other law or regulations, may inflict lesser punishment than the minimum prescribed.

Art. 51

The Governor has the right to suspend the application of sentences issued by whatever judiciary authorities in territory of his government in case a pardon is advocated in favor of the condemned.

The Governor can commute the fines inflicted on ethnical groups or individual subjects with the exception of those fines resulting from unfulfillment of contract and custom duty violations.

Art. 52

Paragraph 1 - Omitted (of no interest)

Paragraph 2 - Omitted (of no interest)

Appeal to the Council of State (in conformity with the law of said body) or to the King (in extraordinary cases) against final measures of the Governor or the Minister of Colonies is admitted for:

- a) cases not pertaining to the authority which has issued the sentence;
- b) excess of power;
- c) violation of law on the part of judicial authorities.

Chapter VJudicial RulesArt. 53

The Civil, Commercial, Penal, Civil and Penal Procedure, Army Penal, Military Maritime Codes, the relative Complementary Dispositions in force in the Kingdom, and the Codes for the Merchant Marine in Libya, are extended to Italian East Africa by right and must be observed insofar as local conditions permit, and also taking into consideration eventual modifications issued by special regulations.

In equal measure and within the same limits, the legislative rules which, in agreement with the Minister for the Colonies, are issued in modification of said codes will be applied in Italian East Africa without the need of special law to this effect.

Art. 54

The laws and regulations for the civil status in force in the Kingdom are extended to Italian East Africa and are applicable to the citizens.

The subjects can ask for the inscription of their certificates in the records of the Superintendent Registrar's Office, but the inscription cannot be used as proof for the acquiring of Italian citizenship.

Art. 55

Provision is made by R. Decree on proposal from the Minister of Colonies in agreement with the Superior Colonial Council and previous deliberation by the Council of Ministers, for the issuance of rules having the force of law for Italian East Africa, provided such rules do not regard the personal, family and right of succession status for Italian citizens. In like manner provision is made for extending to Italian East Africa the laws, decrees and regulations in force in the Kingdom.

The regular legislative rules called for by laws, decrees, and regulations issued for Italian East Africa or extended to it, are intended as extended by right.

When dealing with rules having financial character, the R. Decree must be issued in concert with the Minister of Finance.

Art. 56

The regulations for the application of the rules having the effect of law are issued by the Minister for the Colonies, subject to the approval of the Superior Colonial Council. Such right can be delegated to the Viceroy Governor General. When dealing with regulations of a financial nature the ministerial provision must be issued in agreement with the Minister of Finance.

Any other regulation, with the exception of those coming under Art. 57, may be issued by the Governor.

For reasons of a serious and urgent nature the Viceroy Governor General may issue, by decree, rules which trespass those granted by regular right. In such event he will notify the Minister of Colonies, who, in turn will inform the Minister of Finance for what concerns provisions of a financial character.

Art. 57

The Municipal regulations and those in any way concerning town services are issued by the heads of the municipal administrations, or by the functionaries in charge of the municipal service, and approved by the Governor.

Art. 51.

For the violation of the provisions mentioned in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of Art. 50, and in Art. 57, the authorities from whom the measures themselves were issued have the right to place the offender under arrest for the duration of one month or imposing a fine up to 500.00 liras, in cases when Art. 600 of the penal code is not applicable.

Art. 52.

The Viceroy Governor General has the right to annul by decree - subject to approval of the General Council - the regulations, decrees, and ordinances issued by the Governors.

The regulations, decrees and ordinances issued by the Viceroy Governor General may be annulled by R. Decree on proposal from the Minister of Colonies, subject to the approval of the Superior Colonial Council and prior deliberations by the Council of Ministers.

Art. 53.

The laws, decrees, and regulations are published in Addis Ababa as well as in the territory of the Government in which they must be applied.

Publication of the codes, complementary and mandatory laws is effected by depositing the Italian text with the office of the General Government, separate Governments and Chambers of the Tribunals, and by making an announcement in Italian and local languages in the official newspapers of the General Government and official bulletins of each Government. For the other laws, decrees and regulations publication is made by inserting an announcement in the papers and above-mentioned bulletins, with Italian text, and by making an insertion in the local language as set forth in Art. 52.

Art. 54.

The laws, decrees and regulations take effect 30 days after the date of their publication except for other dispositions made therein.

For the territory of each Government the expiration term is computed from the time of publication in the respective official bulletin.

Art. 55.

The Viceroy Governor General can order that the laws, decrees and regulations be communicated to the native population by means of public bans or other means that will give more efficacious results. Such form of publication is compulsory when treating with penal rules or rules pertaining to the land regime.

Chapter VI.

Transitory Dispositions

Art. 56.

The laws, decrees and regulations issued for Eritrea or extending to it are applicable for what concerns local conditions in the government territories of Amara and Seien. The laws, decrees and regulations issued for Italian Somaliland or extending to it are applicable for what concerns local conditions in the government territories of Galla and Sidama, and Harar. This is true insofar as the matter is not regulated by special dispositions and does not contrast with the present organic arrangement.

Art. 54

The Laws, Decrees, and Regulations extended with the present ordinance go automatically into effect without the need of special publication.

Art. 55

The Laws No. 999, July 6, 1935, No. 146 of January 25, 1934, R. Decree No. 42 of January 17, 1935, converted into law No. 788 on April 11, 1936 and every other contrary disposition are annulled.

Art. 56

The present decree goes into effect from January 1, 1939 and will be presented to Parliament for its conversion into law.

Revisions:

- basic law, Royal Decree No. 1019 of June 1, 1936 published in the Official Gazette No. 136, June 13, 1936;
- modified by Royal Decree No. 1886, of Nov. 11, 1938, published in the Official Gazette No. 387 of December 17, 1938.

Comment:

The Royal Decree Laws covered by the present report, in conjunction with those covered in Report No. 16,896/2080, May 19th 1938, and Report No. 16,926/2080 January 1. th 1939 may be said to be the "Basic Law" for the organization and government of Italian East Africa.

This Basic Law continues, in general, the policies enunciated in previous decrees on the organization and government of East Africa, especially as regards the integrity and maintenance of ethnical groups in the various respective provinces, the use of native languages, the freedom of religious worship, and the continuation of the color line whereby the native population retain the status of "subjects" and do not acquire Italian citizenship.

It should also be noted that the native population are subject to the laws of their own religion, country, and race and may be treated with leniency in the application of the Italian penal and other laws.

In general it would appear that the basic law visualizes the treatment of the native population with justice and due regard to native customs and mode of life.

G. H. Paine,
 Lieut. Colonel,
 Military Attaché

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 721.00100/4 FOR 1220

FROM Italy (..... Phillips) DATED Feb. 11, 1938
TO NAME 1-100 100

REGARDING: Milan Jernak, Ambassador Minister to Italy, presented his
letters of credence on Jan. 10, accrediting him to the
"King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia".

3650.01/578

2154.01

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.60165/13 FOR 222

FROM Italy (Billie) DATED 24. 10. 1932
TO NAME THE IN

REGARDING: Sere Jernakht, Russian Minister to Italy presented his letters of credence accrediting him to the "King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia".

865D.01/579

865D.01

ROME, February 10, 1939.

No. 1288

Subject: Minister of Finland Presents Credentials.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on February 4, 1939, the newly appointed Minister of Finland, Mr. Aaro Järnefelt, presented his letters of credence accrediting him to the "King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Respectfully yours,

William Phillips

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 848a.00 P. 2./109 FOR 1435

FROM Union of South Africa (Roma) DATED Feb. 9, 1939
/19 NAME 1-489 000

REGARDING:

Official recognition extended by the Union Government to the Italian conquest of Abyssinia on Jan. 26, 1939.

Definitive Recognition of Italian Conquest of Abyssinia.
The Union Government's decision to extend its recognition to the Italian conquest of Abyssinia was effected on January 26, when Mr. G. V. A. Beymans, the South African Minister in Rome, presented his new credentials to the King Emperor.

865D.01/580

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 865.3331/1 FOR Despatch #372

FROM Venezuela (Scott) DATED March 21, 1939
TO NAME

REGARDING: Sudden termination of visit of Italian cruiser EUGENIO
DI SAVOIA was a result of the fact that the Admiral
had not been informed, prior to his visit, that
Venezuela had not recognized the Italian Empire as
comprising Ethiopia.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.2465/5 FOR 1331

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED March 15, 1939
TO ~~XXXXXX~~ NAME 1-1187 000

REGARDING:

Recognition of the Ethiopian Conquest by Bolivia;
Official communique published March 14 reported that
the Bolivian Minister in Rome had informed Count
Ciano that his Government considered him accredited
to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

meC
✓

865D.01/582

865 d. 01

No. 1331

ROME, March 15, 1939.

Subject: Recognition of the Ethiopian Conquest by
Bolivia.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

With reference to the Embassy's previous despatches concerning the recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, I have the honor to inform the Department that an official communiqué published on March 14, reported that the Bolivian Minister in Rome had informed Count Ciano that his Government considered him accredited to the King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia.

There was no other press comment on this subject.

Respectfully yours,

William Hillier

HEW:RE

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.2465/6 FOR 2345

FROM Italy (..... Phillips) DATED March 24, 1939
RECORD NAME 1-117 111

REGARDING:

Presentation of credentials by Antonio Caspero Arce
Bolivian Minister, accrediting him to the "King-Emperor",
on March 22nd, reported.

MoC

865D.01/583

865d.01

ROME, March 24, 1939.

No. 1345

Subject: Presentation of Credentials by
Bolivian Minister.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the new Bolivian Minister to Italy, Dr. Antonio Gaspari Arce, was received by the King on March 22, 1939, and presented his letters of credence accrediting him to the "King-Emperor." Dr. Arce had served as Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires a.i. at Rome, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, since July 19, 1938.

Upon the occasion of the presentation, the *GIORNALE D'ITALIA*, speaking very cordially of the

- 2 -

new Minister, stated that he had repeatedly shown "a spirit of understanding towards the authoritarian states and the high moral and social principles by which they are inspired," and expressed the hope that it would be possible to develop still further the friendly relations existing between Italy and Bolivia.

Respectfully yours,

William Phillips

DOI

WCD: jr

New Times and Ethiopia News

(WEEKLY)

EDITOR . E. SYLVIA PANKHURST

ESP/DH

President Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a printer's proof

of a letter sent to me by an Ethiopian well-known to me and also to the Emperor of Ethiopia and his ministers in this country, which the writer has asked me to publish in the paper I issue on behalf of Ethiopia and also to transmit to you.

This Ethiopian, of education and culture and of exceedingly high character, believes that you are ignorant of the state of affairs in his country, and that is why you allowed your name to be associated with the proposal to settle the unfortunate Jews of Europe in Abyssinia.

In transmitting this letter to you I desire to thank you for your refusal the other day, which has been reported in the Press, to recognise the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. Many of us here in England watch with gratitude utterances of yourselves and others in the United States in defence of democracy against the

All Communications to:

"WEST DENE,"
3, CHARTERIS ROAD,
WOODFORD GREEN,
ESSEX, ENGLAND
Telephone: Buckhurst 2100

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.:

Advisory Board:

NANCY CUNARD

A. EIDENSCHENK-PATIN

General Secretary,

International League of Mothers
and Educators for Peace.

Ancien Membre

Conseil Supérieur de
l'Instruction publique.

ISABEL FRY

PHILIP HOPKINS

Chairman,

West of England
Abyssinia Association.

Dr. HUGENHOLTZ

President

Dutch Society
for the
Liberation of Ethiopia.

F. L. LUCAS

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER

Colonel MAURICE SPENCER

Rev. V. ZIAPKOFF

President,

Union of Young People's
Evangelical Associations
in Bulgaria

6th April, 1939.

To London 4/25/39 MBG/LS

File - MBG.

APR 11 1939

DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

865D.01/584

dictatorships which have wrought so much harm and
misery in Europe.

Yours sincerely,

E. Sylvia Pankhurst

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

ETHIOPIA—

ABYSSINIAN REFUGEE BEFRIENDS ITALIAN DESERTERS

ITALY EVACUATING WESTERN ABYSSINIA

Bankrupt Italians

Prevented From Return

ing to Reveal the Truth

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS

The policy of Italy has been to evacuate the Italian population from the Sudan. The writer has been in the Sudan for several years and has seen the Italian Ministers in this country.

At his request we have furnished this account to President Roosevelt. It should be read by the people of America. The writer has been in Abyssinia, recently returned to Rome, and reported to Mussolini for reinforcements for the reconquest of Italy's African empire.

The policy of Italy has been to evacuate the Italian population from the Sudan. The writer has been in the Sudan for several years and has seen the Italian Ministers in this country.

them. The result is acute and irreparable famine, from which the Italians themselves suffer heavily.

One pound of flour costs 5 lire, a chicken 10 lire, a bull 400 lire, an ox 550-600 lire, a sheep or goat 12-15 thalers.

A thaler is rated at 10 lire when the Italians can force the people to accept the lire. If they cannot, they must pay 60 thalers for an ox.

Such prices were never paid in His Ethiopian Majesty's time.

In our time, a pound of flour or a chicken all over the country only cost about a basa (there are 32 basas to the thaler, which before the war was nominally 1).

In Addis Ababa one paid for these one or two basas. A sheep or a goat cost one to three thalers, a bull 7-15 thalers; only in Addis Ababa would it cost from 15 to 30 thalers, and then it would be reckoned very dear.

MANY ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND LABOURERS DESERT.

The two Italians told me that Italy's soldiers and labourers in Abyssinia are starving severely. They cannot get their wages and work there is unsafe for them.

There are everywhere heavy desertions to the Ethiopian side of Italian soldiers and labourers, both white and coloured.

I asked: "Do the Ethiopians trust the Italians who have joined them?"

The two deserters replied: "Yes, they trust them, because amongst the Ethiopians there are already many Eritrean Hamasens who deserted previously, and who know only too well the conditions of the unfortunate white soldiers and labourers of Italy. They know that they are badly fed and ill-treated by their own military authorities. They have heard them say in despair, that if they cannot get away into British or French territory they will be compelled to join the Ethiopians rather than die of hunger."

Again I interrogated: "Of what use is it for unarmed Italian workers to join the Ethiopians?"

"But they are not unarmed," they exclaimed. "In Ethiopia all Italian labour corps are as well armed as the army corps. The labourers desert with their arms and ammunition."

It was a long time since the news reached me that white Italians were joining my compatriots, but as I desire only to pass on nothing to you but the truth, I had waited for months to get confirmation from reliable sources. I have now got the fact confirmed from these white men of Italian nationality, who have just come from Ethiopia and have shed the innocent blood of the unfortunate people of my country.

"PINCHED" BY GENERAL GRAZIANI.

Nobile Esmes said he had slept two nights without food in Jimma. He left with 150 lire for the Sudan, but on his arrival had practically nothing left.

Even that money," he said, "was given me the previous day by a person who had been pinched."

I had brought three Ford lorries from Italy to work within Ethiopia, but they had been "pinched" by General Graziani's order and I was paid only 3,000 lire for the three, which had cost me 60,000 lire."

They have taken their own Italians in the same way, and they deal with the labourers as they like. Their voice!

Since they took the lorries, they have taken the labourers too. From this

Many of my compatriots have gone bankrupt and they are not even permitted to leave Ethiopia to return to their homes in Italy.

without food in Jimma. He left with 150 liras for the Sudan, but on his arrival had practically nothing left.

"Even that money," he said, "was given me on the previous day by a person who had taken pity on me."

I had brought three Ford lorries from America to work within Ethiopia, but they were "pinched" by General Graziani's order and I was paid only 3,000 liras for the three lorries, which had cost me 60,000 liras."

If they treat their own Italians in this way, how cruelly will they deal with the unhappy Ethiopians under their yoke!

Poor Ernes continued: "Since they took my lorries I have been unable to rise again, and it is not only I who suffer from this beastly decree.

Many of my compatriots have gone bankrupt and they are not even permitted to leave Ethiopia to return to their homes in Italy."

"How long," I asked, "do you think they will be compelled to remain in Ethiopia?"

"I believe till the Ethiopians get them all out of the country!" he replied.

Poor Ernes was almost naked and begged me for some clothing and cigarettes. I gave them each ten cigarettes. I do not smoke but I bought for them. I gave Ernes a bush coat, a nice shirt and two soaps, one Lux and one carbolle.

When Nobile Ernes said to me:

"Io disperato Lei" ("I am in despair, you see") my conscience was shocked, although I am an Ethiopian and he an Italian."

ITALY'S TRAVAIL IN ETHIOPIA.

Both the Italians said:

"It is now nearing the time of Italy's travail in Ethiopia, because the people of that country have revolted against the Italians.

"No Italian passes a sound night anywhere in Ethiopia

"In Jimma and Kaffa there are three well-known and well-armed 'Shiftas,' who are constantly harassing the Italians—namely, Zij Kebede, Lij Guratch and Kenjazmatch Adal

These leaders have many white Italians fighting on their side.

"Three Italians whom we know personally joined Kebede just before our departure outside Mandara (the capital of Jimma). They were one soldier and two labourers

"Another three were unfortunately caught before they joined the 'Shiftas.'"

The Italians are gradually evacuating Western Ethiopia, as they well know what will happen when war breaks out in Europe.

In the vicinity of Gurafarda there are about 3,000 Ethiopian troops. The presence of these troops in that part was reported to me in July last, and that the Italians had withdrawn. My informants tell me that the Ethiopian troops are still there. The reason why they have not come to a clash with the enemy is that their "niggirteuya" (foreteller) has told them not to move till a future time unless the enemy comes to attack them

The Italians are aware of this "nigger" and dare not attempt to do any thing

It is said the expected time is now approaching

MORE



President Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
United States of America.

April 26 1939

No. 670

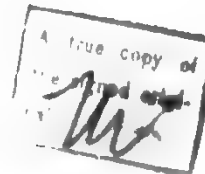
To the American Ambassador,
London.

The Secretary of State transmits a copy of a letter addressed to the President, under date of April 6, 1939, by Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, "West Dene", 3 Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Enclosed with the letter was a copy of a communication which Miss Pankhurst had received from an Ethiopian correspondent, resident in the Sudan, retailing information obtained from two Italian deserters regarding Italian difficulties in pacifying Ethiopia.

The Embassy is requested, at its discretion, to make appropriate acknowledgment of Miss Pankhurst's letter.

Enclosure:

From Miss Pankhurst,
April 6, 1939.



865D.01/584

M.D.G.
NE MBG/LS

4/25/39 USV

MSM

865D.01/584

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT

Luang Siri Rajmaitri, Minister of Siam presented
letters accrediting him to the "King of Italy,
Emperor of Ethiopia" on May 1, 1939.

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See 1403
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated May 5, 1939
From | Italy
To |
xxxx

File No. 701.9265/7 /

ROME, May 5, 1939.

No. 1403

Subject: Minister of Siam Presents Credentials

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the newly appointed Minister of Siam, Luang Sirirajmaitri, on May 1, 1939, presented his letters accrediting him to the "King of Italy, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Respectfully yours,

William Phillips

CD:jp

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 701.3265 /12 FOR despatch # 1441

FROM Italy (Phillips) DATED May 25, 1939
TO NAME 1-1127 ***

REGARDING:

Dr P. Leao Velloso, newly appointed Ambassador
of Brazil, presented his letters of credence
accrediting him to the "King Emperor."

RM ✓

865D.01/586

5/29

565

No. 1441

ROME, May 25, 1939.

**Subject: Brazilian Ambassador Presents His
Letters of Credence.**

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on May 17, 1939, the newly appointed Ambassador of Brazil, Dr. P. Leao Velloso, presented his letters of credence accrediting him to the "King Emperor."

Respectfully yours,

William Phillips.

WCD-wrm
701

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 21 1939
file
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 8. 1939
82 West 127 Street
New York. N.Y.
Ltr to Mr. Doyle
Encl. (R: G.M.P.)
11/3/39

1939 NOV 16 AM 11 13
Dear Mr. Wells

November 15 1939

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Having had in mind
the conditions prevalent in relations
between Great Britain and Italy
previous to and subsequent to
Mr Chamberlain's visit to Signor
Mussolini some time ago, followed
by Britain's dispatching her emissary
to Italy accredited to "Victor
Emmanuel King of Italy and Emperor
of Ethiopia" many questions of
our foreign policy have perplexed
me for some time.

Accordingly, I am writing
strictly as a private individual

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1939

865D.01/587

Mussolini more or less admitted
in his last speech at Trieste?

I am very busy and have
little time for letter writing
but I promised many people that
I would write this letter and I
sincerely hope that it will be
treated and answered with the
same frankness with which the
news about the alleged plot
against the Troquois was treated.

The above questions are causing
many people around here to wonder
how "good" a "good neighbor" the
U. S. is in her foreign policy
in so far as it concerns the struggles
of these unfortunate Africans.

Yours truly
A. Doyle.

of course and in order to settle
some questions that came up in
an argument with some friends
who belong to The Ethiopian World
Federation.

Does the government of the United
States ever notified Italy formally
that we do not recognize the conquest
of Ethiopia?

If so on what date?

Does the government of the U. S.
recognize or give tentative recognition
to Mussolini's "Empire"?

What in substance is the nature
of the credentials of the U. S.
ambassador to Italy?

Is it true as some newspapers thinly
allege that Ethiopia is merely occupied
by Italy, not even conquered and
certainly not facified as even

November 15 1939

In reply refer to
Eu

My dear Mr. Doyle:

The receipt is acknowledged of your recent letter relating to the status of Ethiopia.

While this Government is aware that the territory of Ethiopia has been occupied by the Italian military authorities and is now under the administration of Italian authorities, it has not taken occasion to recognize the legal status of that situation.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Paul T. Culbertson,
Assistant Chief, Division of
European Affairs.

NOV 14 1939 PM
NOV 15 1939 PM

Mr. A. Doyle,

82 West 127th Street,

New York, New York.

Eu: ~~SA~~:AMR 11/13

LE PA/D
RA

865D.01/587

Central File: Decimal File 865D.01, Internal Affairs Of States, Italian East Africa, Government. Mandates, Recognition., June 12, 1937 - November 15, 1939. June 12, 1937 - November 15, 1939. MS European Colonialism in the Early 20th Century. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com/apps/doc/FSC5109729978/FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 18 June 2025.